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## The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

**Two Nations Feel Waterway**

**North China Cries Invasion**

**Words Split to Split Arms**

**England May Get More Grass**

**Turkey Goes Into the League**

**America Loved M. Jusserand**

MOVING the imagination of two nations is the now assured waterway of the St. Lawrence. As the ink dries on the treaty, with fulfillment 10 years away, Milwaukee begins to plan its blue water commerce, Duluth and Superior to figure on deepening the twin harbors, Cleveland takes up the study of international shipping, Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto see themselves as inevitably expanding link stations on the inestimable traffic that will build between mid-America and Europe. Bi-national industry plans to reap the benefits of vast, cheap power, the by-product. To give 90 per cent of the world's ships access to Quebec, Ontario, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, will cost $543,000,000. It is the biggest thing planned for the American-Canadian tomorrow—and its wage-paying working out will do wonders for the American-Canadian today.

* * *

¶ China cries out against alleged fresh invasion by Japan. In Jehol Province, known as Inner Mongolia, a Japanese soldier is captured by irregulars, a pursuing Japanese column from Chinchow meets resistance, and observers believe another step in the subjugation of North China is under way, with Peiping and Tientsin areas marked for occupation. The Lytton League Commission, nearing Peiping, will get more first-hand evidence. The Chinese exhibit recent prophesies in Japanese organs to prove the Jehol plot—editors declaring that Tokyo might have to take the Province.

* * *

¶ The United States is successful in pushing for declaration of definite arms reduction at Geneva. The French, who opposed drastic paring down of armies, have agreed to "substantial" cuts. This is progress, since at first the French would agree only on "limitation," not "reduction." The American delegates gladly split words, believing that in the end this will expand into something more—into splitting armies, billion-dollar armaments, a whole world's woe.

* * *

¶ Germany's Government moves to curb battles between political parties and preserve its own power. Newspapers are suspended for publishing critical articles. Outdoor processions and meetings are forbidden by decree. Groups resorting to arms are threatened with a firing squad. Hitler Fascists retain their Brown Shirt uniforms, although not keeping their alleged promise to back up the Government. Fascists and Communists are the bitterest battlers in the final two weeks preceding the Prussian elections. Asked to save the country in the election crisis, the von Papen régime faces an even more intimate issue—Can it save itself? Germany is in the throes of its biggest problem—finding tomorrow's foundations in today.

* * *

¶ London chemists make a startling discovery. It is now possible to graze seven cows where four grazed before. Thus England, with land control, might almost double its beef herds, increase home-grown foods from 38 to 55 per cent, add 10,000,000 sheep. In 10 years Britain might even become self-supporting in meat, butter, cheese, and eggs. The open sesame to this agricultural wonder world is—nitrogen fertilizers. As Dean Swift might have said: Whoever makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before deserves well of mankind—though his fairy dust be fertilizer.

* * *

¶ Turkey is taken into membership in the League of Nations. With Irak's early entry, the conspicuous non-members will be the United States and Soviet Russia. Turkey's admission marks 10 years of swift progress by that nation. Turkey no sooner forsook its medieval balloon trousers than it did a natural, if amazing thing—it fairly leaped into the modern stride.

* * *

¶ Jules Jusserand was better loved by Americans than any other Frenchman since Lafayette. When the Ambassador of vast understanding was recalled in 1924 the United States could hardly deny that after 22 years in the post he was as much American as French. Under Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, Harding, and Coolidge he never relaxed in his self-imposed task of diplomacy, to build the leading Republic of the Old World and that of the New into an indissoluble, world-influencing union. Only recently he reached for the radio and gave a farewell message to his dear friends the Americans. Waver not in friendship with France, he begged; and then, of even more moment, he admonished his millions of listeners: "Remember that the future is not in fate's hands—it is in our own."

## Warsaw Bars Streets For Social Center Use

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Warsaw

A FINE of two zlotys—about two cents—is now exacted from any person caught by a Warsaw policeman crossing a road in anything but a perfectly straight line. A fortnight of stern application of this safety-first rule has already had an effect on "jay walking."

Another amiable but traffic-disturbing habit of the Warsaw citizens, that of indulging in conversation while blocking the circulation of a busy street, is also disappearing under the pressure of constant rebukes from the police force.

## French Agree To Substantial Cut in Armies

### Conference Clears Way for Adjournment of First Session

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

GENEVA, July 19—Agreement on nearly all of the remaining thorny points before the Disarmament Conference—particularly Franco-American accord on "substantial reduction" in men under arms—has been achieved in the three-power conversation yesterday and today. It presages the end of the present phase of the conference within a few days.

The extent to which the powers would bind themselves to reduce their armies numerically was the chief difficulty facing the conference before adjournment and now this question has been settled to the satisfaction of the American delegation somewhat in conformity to the Hoover plan.

The French, who opposed any obligation to carry out drastic cuts, now agree on the word "substantial," translating it in French as "sensible" which satisfies their less sweeping taste.

On the surface this jockeying for words appears meaningless. But those who followed the work of the Preparatory Disarmament Conference, when the French even refused to use the word reduction and would bind themselves to limitation alone, can gauge the progress which is being made in approaching genuine cuts.

**Budgetary Clause Accepted**

Agreement has also been reached between the British, French and Americans in favor of budgetary reductions, but the Americans have successfully insisted that the governments must show annually exactly what their financial cuts mean in physical reduction of arms.

The American delegation also reads the agreement on effectives in the light of the preamble to the final declaration which says that the further work of the conference is to be guided by the Hoover proposals. If the Hoover plans guide the conference, then "substantial reductions" must mean something like one-third, and the method employed in the peace treaties with the central powers will be applied to the world, thus achieving the measure of equal treatment for which the Germans clamor.

**Vague Formula Drafted**

The question of air bombardment offered another serious difficulty, with the French wishing to exempt "field of battle" from prohibition, and the British asking exemption for areas to be taken to mean tribal villages and backward regions.

The Franco-British conversations have fixed a joint formula couched in terms vague enough to satisfy both. The Americans are profoundly dissatisfied with any exemptions since they wish absolute prohibition of air bombing, but rather than accept a specific formula which establishes exempt zones they are working for even vaguer and broader terminology, which by meaning nothing will leave the issue open for a future radical solution.

The only remaining point of importance concerns heavy artillery and this appears insoluble at present.

## THREAT OF WAR SEEN IN MOVES IN NORTH CHINA

### Japanese Invade Jehol in Effort to Rescue Seized Lieutenant

*By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor*

PEIPING, China, July 19—When the League of Nations commission of inquiry, which arrived at Tsingtao from Japan today, reaches Peiping tomorrow, the League's Far Eastern peace organ will again find threats of hostilities hovering over North China, due to the Japanese military invasion of Jehol Province, which is generally known as Inner Monogolia.

A Japanese sublieutenant, Gonshiro Ishimoto, who is a younger brother of K. Ishimoto, former Mayor of Dairen, was captured by Chinese irregulars while proceeding to Chinchow from Peipiao, where he conducted negotiations with Gen. Tang Yu-lin, Governor of Jehol. The Japanese dispatched a rescue column from Chinchow but the troops clashed with Chinese forces in the vicinity of Chaoyang.

Observers believe the Ishimoto incident and the subsequent fighting at Chaoyang, the outcome of which is still in doubt, presages a Japanese attempt to seize Jehol with consequent resistance by Chinese forces, and making possible a Japanese attempt to occupy Peiping and the Tientsin area. Officials at Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's headquarters are calm pending full reports from General Tang. Marshal Chang denies Japanese charges that he instigated the capture of Lieutenant Ishimoto, declaring, "I never even heard of Ishimoto."

The Chinese also deny Japanese charges that Marshal Chang sent airplanes into the Shanhaikwan-Mukden railway zone for the purpose of distributing anti-Manchukuo posters, also for the purpose of causing public disorders which the Japanese are using as a pretext for sending fighting airplanes to patrol the Chinchow and Suichung areas.

Chinese reports to the effect that the Japanese already have dropped aerial bombs on Chaoyang are so far unconfirmed. For weeks Japanese propaganda organs have been hinting at the necessity for invading Jehol in order to prevent support reaching anti-Manchukuo troops from China. Therefore the present Chaoyang situation may mark a new chapter in Sino-Japanese relations.

Observers have long believed China intends to intensify guerrilla warfare in Manchuria and the anti-Japanese boycott in China in the event that recommendations by the Lytton commission fail to restore Chinese sovereign and territorial rights in Manchuria, but a large-scale Japanese invasion of Jehol would probably precipitate an anti-Manchukuo campaign even before

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

## New England Plan To Give More Jobs Up for Discussion

Apportioning available work among available workers is the basis of a plan estimated to add 3,000,000 persons to the nation's pay roll. The proposal will be projected for nation-wide discussion and adoption in Boston tomorrow, according to the New England Council today, under auspices of the New Hampshire Unemployment Relief Committee and the Massachusetts Commission on the Stabilization of Employment, according to the report.

The conference, which will include governors of the New England states and prominent industrialists, educators and officials, will consider the plan as that of Mr. Harold M. Davis, industrial engineer of Nashua, N. H.

Tried for a year in the crucible of industrial and business criticism, the plan bears already the stamp of practicability. It is directed toward apportioning the hours of work among the 3,000,000 technologically unemployed as an impetus to general business recovery.

Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

## Thin Dime Café Puts 'Square Meal' Before Spokane Needy for Ten Cents

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPOKANE, Wash.—More than 500 men spend a dime once, twice, sometimes three times daily at the Thin Dime Café opened in a vacant building on Trent Avenue by Mr. Robert Cleary, who has always believed in helping himself by helping others.

Mr. Cleary does not like the word "charity" and he doesn't feel that men who are willing to work, like the sound of it either, so he turned an empty building, which was eating itself up in taxes, into a restaurant where anyone can get a wholesome meal for 10 cents. No one is excluded. Women and children are now finding their way to the restaurant and its fame has spread as far as Denver for men from there have visited the place.

There are no fancy menus to choose from, so that cuts down on the overhead, Mr. Cleary says. The cook prepares a stew of beef cut in cubes and simmered in brown gravy that would be difficult to excel in any home. Along with this go a big potato and a large carrot, some young onions, and two slices of bread with butter, and a cold or a warm drink.

Mr. Cleary says that up to the present time the food sold for 10 cents has cost 12 cents, but with the increasing number of patrons lower cost is possible through quantity buying and preparing, so he expects his ledger to report a different story from now on. He expects to make enough to pay his taxes and to give two men steady employment.

His "free" meals are all earned, for men unable to pay prepare vegetables for their meals. For breakfast he offers a large bowl of cereal and good milk for five cents, and a roll and warm drink for another nickel.

Under the same roof is the city's free meal kitchen. The dime café has reduced the number eating there and thus has saved money for the taxpayers.

**WAREHOUSES GET GOODS**

A larger portion than usual of the foreign goods imported at Boston is going into bonded warehouses, it is shown by figures of the weekly import valuations made public today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, customs collector. During the week ending July 16 the value of imports for warehouse storage was $274,517, and for immediate consumption was $703,844.

## New Kind of Money Exchange Fills Banking Gap in Chicago

### With So Many Banks Closed Need for Service Led Officials to Do Everything but Take Deposits —Do Brisk Business

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, July 19—One of the most significant signs of the times around Chicago is the appearance of a number of "currency and check exchanges" in neighborhood business centers which have been deprived of banking services through the closing of their neighborhood banks. While big, impressive bank buildings stand idle, somewhere in the neighborhood, in a much less imposing building, some of the most necessary "conveniences" of the bank are carried on so that business people can avoid the inconvenience of going down town to get change, or have checks cashed, or buy drafts.

It brings up the question, "When is a bank not a bank?" Because as the cashier of one of these exchanges explained, they had to go pretty carefully to avoid overstepping their bounds. They could offer any number of services without legal restriction, he added, but of course they couldn't take deposits. They could do almost everything else, so therefore a bank wasn't a bank when it didn't take deposits—that might answer the question.

At this particular exchange, in the Logan Square district, just a few days after the Logan Square State and Savings Bank closed its doors in the middle of June, a group of the officers moved a few doors down the street into a real estate office, taking some of the bank employees with them, and opened the "Logan Square Currency and Check Exchange."

Here the neighborhood milk drivers, the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker can go for the change they need to carry on their trade. They can have a $10 bill broken up into silver for a charge of 2 per cent, or 20 cents, or into "singles" for a charge of one-half of 1 per cent, or 5 cents. They can have checks cashed for a charge of one-half of 1 per cent also, and can buy drafts at nominal cost.

In another neighborhood it is the Neighborhood Business Men's Association which has sponsored a similar exchange, and altogether, one investigator found, there are at least a score of them over the city, and others opening almost daily.

Usually these stores are backed either by officers or employees of a closed bank or by a business men's association with the help of people who have had banking experience in the neighborhood and know the residents. Hence they help solve the employment problem for some of the clerks or other employees thrown out of work by the closing of a bank.

The need for such services as these exchanges offer became apparent after a recent wave of bank closings, which brought the year's total to date to 47 forced closings and three voluntary liquidations in Chicago alone, according to information from a reliable source. During the past 2½ years, it is added, there have been 117 bank closings in Chicago.

## SPORTS VILLAGE OF OLYMPICS IS MINIATURE CITY

### All the Comforts of Home Provided for a Polyglot Population

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OLYMPIC VILLAGE, Calif.—Three months ago the site of this unique housing program for Olympic Games athletes was a brown hilltop overlooking Los Angeles, distinguishable from others in the vicinity only by the fact that it had been selected for a special purpose.

Today, all the physical equipment necessary to supply the immediate needs of 2500 persons has been installed and much of it is in active use. Six hundred temporary residences—each housing four persons—have been erected. Streets and walks have been laid out, and they are lighted at night by electricity.

In the comfortable cottages, electric lights are flipped on with a button. Modern plumbing, too, has been installed, and each one has its own bath. Covering the whole village is a telephone system, having its own central polyglot switching station.

There are other municipal features. A modern fire station with its flaming red truck stands ready to dampen anything except ambition. The model United States Post Office is also conspicuous and police guard the residents from intrusion.

In the central administration building, which stretches for a quarter of a mile across the front of the village, private offices for each of the 48 nations represented in the games have been established. One entire wing has been given over to press rooms for the major news services and principal local newspapers.

One walks down a village street. Palm trees line the principal avenue as it winds about the hilltop. One passes the Japanese quarters in front of which is that nation's white flag with its red sun. Two boys playing shogi, an Oriental game similar to checkers, say "how do," in polite English.

One by one, in the order of arrival, the national flags are unfurled at posts in front of the village. Argentina occupies flagpole No. 1, and Haiti follows at No. 2. Switzerland, whose delegation of 10 men is expected to arrive on July 26, and Great Britain, whose party of 70 may arrive as late as July 27, are expected to be among the last of the nations to unfurl their banners. It is all very inspiring.

## Glider Race Pilots 'Whistle for Wind'

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 19 (AP)—Pilots of the motorless ships of the air took a leaf from the book of the men of the sea and whistled today for a continuance of the brisk air currents that yesterday carried Mr. Jack O'Meara of New York to Tunkhannock, Pa., 75 miles away to a new record that surpassed the mark established Saturday by Mr. Martin Schempp of Pittsburgh.

The old record was shattered four times in rapid succession yesterday on the wings of the air currents from the takeoff fields on the high hills surrounding this city. Camps of the nation-wide entrants buzzed with activity as prospects of another ideal day for the graceful ships appeared bright.

Mr. O'Meara turned the tables on Mr. Schempp yesterday, but a short time after the Pittsburgher had reversed the victory. Mr. O'Meara was being congratulated Saturday on his flight of 38 miles to Binghamton, when word came that Mrs. Schempp hhad reached New Milford, Pa., 65 miles away.

## CONGRESSIONAL GROUPS SEEKING DATA FOR FALL

### Boards of Inquiry Must Work All Summer on Tasks Given Them

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, July 19 — Congress, though officially adjourned, has provided that its endless task of molding and shaping new legislation for the country shall go on during the balance of the summer and fall.

A dozen investigating committees, some old, others just appointed, will carry on during the recess with various tasks looking to the drafting of new laws, the reshaping of old, and the correction of abuses.

Of these the one most likely to attract public interest in the near future is a select committee of the Senate authorized to investigate all loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Its chairman, Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan, indicated he would start work immediately, probably on the loan obtained by Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes shortly after the latter had retired from the chairmanship of the corporation.

A sweeping investigation of all matters touching the St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty between the United States and Canada, just made public, is planned by Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, under authority granted the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, of which he is chairman.

The Federal Farm Board, object of almost unceasing criticism in Congress ever since its establishment, is to be investigated by a committee under Senator Charles L. McNary (R.) of Oregon, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. The commodity market stabilization activities of the board are expected to bear the brunt of the investigation.

As always in presidential election years, a committee has been set up in each chamber to watch campaign expenditures. The chairman of the Senate committee will be Senator Robert B. Howell (R.) of Nebraska, who has announced that the policy of the committee will be to investigate only when specific evidence of fraud has been presented.

Serious charges of abuses in the administration of veterans' affairs during the past session of Congress resulted in the appointment of a joint committee of House and Senate to go into all phases of this problem in the hope of effecting substantial economies. Unwarranted disability compensations and double compensations are among the abuses said to be costing the Government millions of dollars annually.

While these new investigations are being started, several other committees, which have been functioning for months, will carry on their work. These include the investigation of short selling and other practices of the New York stock market being conducted under Senator Peter Norbeck (R.) of South Dakota.

Representative Clarence Cannon (D.) of Missouri is chairman of a House committee studying the whole question of government competition with private business. The House Interstate Commerce Committee is conducting extensive investigations of the whole question of holding companies and a sub-committee of the House Ways and Means Committee will start soon to study the inequalities resulting from overlapping of federal and state taxation.

The House Committee on Post Office and Post Roads has already held several hearings under authority granted it to investigate the activities of the Post Office Department. Special attention is to be given the question of air mail and ship mail subsidies.

## REICH IMPOSES STIFF PENALTY FOR FIREARMS

### Political Outbreaks Bring Decisive Action by the von Papen Cabinet

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN, July 19—A ban upon demonstrations and the severest penalties for the use of firearms are to be the Government's answer to political disturbances which have grown so grave that some political parties are demanding declaration of martial law.

The measures outlined by the Cabinet followed other serious outbreaks Sunday in which 15 were killed and more than 100 wounded in various parts of Germany.

Apparently all hope that government concessions would solve the problem of Germany's political military groups has been swept aside. When President von Hindenburg removed the ban on Herr Adolf Hitler's Storm Troops and restored to political parties the right to parade in uniform, he expressed the hope that this would result in greater moderation and order. Instead the imbroglio, especially between Fascists and Communists, increased. It has grown so severe that government circles express discomfort that Germany still has two weeks more to face before the Reichstag election of July 31.

Action of the Government in halting demonstrations is interpreted here further proof of the growing rift between the von Papen Cabinet and the National Socialists. It is an open secret that the Government's removal of the bans on the Storm Troops and uniforms was agreed upon as the price of the Fascists' toleration of the von Papen régime. But the Fascists have been vigorously attacking the Cabinet in the election campaigns.

Apparently the Cabinet, becoming convinced that coöperation of the Hitler forces is not to be counted upon, has moved to the vigorous action which the Liberal and Middle parties have been demanding against what they decry as virtual civil war of extreme parties—Fascists and Communists.

The ban on demonstrations will be effective tonight with promulgation by the Minister of the Interior under previous powers granted him by President von Hindenburg. It will prevent all open gatherings, although meetings in halls and inclosures are not yet affected.

The penalties for the use of weapons to be fixed by a presidential emergency decree are expected to be announced in a few days.

## Many 'Regulars' Of Bonus Army Are Leaving for Homes

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, July 19—Ignoring pleas of leaders to remain in Washington, many "regulars" of the Bonus Army are tufning to the Veterans Administration for transportation home. Up to midnight approximately 475 former soldiers applied. According to police estimate, 11,000 veterans are billeted about the city.

Attempting to bolster morale at the Anacostia camp, Mr. Walter W. Waters, commander-in-chief of the Bonus Army, yesterday sent word to the men that they would be addressed today by Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, who plans to remain overnight at the camp.

Leaders of both the radical and regular groups are finding it exceedingly difficult to hold their followers here. The men seem to have realized that they can accomplish nothing constructive with Congress away and appear quite willing to depart. Considerable grumbling over the food at the various camps is reported.

A joker has appeared in the Government's plan to provide transportation. Veterans are said to be accepting the aid and going just far enough away to cover the agreement. And then they come back.

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THINGS PRESENT

The Architecture, Home Building, Gardens page, formerly appearing on Saturdays, has been advanced to Tuesdays. Garden fans, of course, would not dream of missing the column contributed by readers, "My Garden Hobby."

What is the game "I see, I see"? And why does a mother play it with her five-year-old boy? How did a mother solve the problem of a youngster being fussy about what he ate? See the Parent column on the Educational page.

And at the risk of giving the impression that contributions from our readers are the only noteworthy things in today's issue, we must invite your attention to the Letters to the Monitor on the back page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Perhaps you've heard the phrase "dirty business" applied to methods used in tracking down bootleggers. But just wait until you read the sermonette by Professor Carver on that two-word text in his Prohibition Facts tomorrow!

Budding writers will find much to ponder in "Mrs. Rinehart Wrote Furiously" on the Home Forum Wednesday.

RESIGNS

Courtesy of Canadian National Railways to The Christian Science Monitor

SIR HENRY THORNTON

## Rail Mergers Faced Attack From Thornton

### Canada Called In Great Organizer to Unscramble Transport Puzzle

By JANET MABIE

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Sir Henry Thornton has announced his resignation as president of the Canadian National Railways.

For months there has been talk in Canada of consolidating its two great railroad systems. There was to be an important meeting in mid-July to deal with the matter. Now comes Sir Henry's resignation.

Railroad consolidations stick in Sir Henry's threat. They always have. Just before 1922 he gave up his job as manager of the Great Eastern in England because there was going to be a consolidation and he did not like the prospect.

It has been common talk in Canada that the country, large in area as it is, is not yet sufficiently developed to hold two such systems comfortably. Sir Henry believed in a state-owned railroad, even though it is classic that politicians always get their fingers in the gears and shift them to master party power.

**Political Peace Promised**

When he was considering if he would come in and unscramble the puzzle that was 22,000 miles of not altogether efficient railroad, he spoke feelingly with the then Prime Minister, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King who told him that if he would come and pitch into the job he would see that he was saved from the harassments of politicians.

Canada took Sir Henry on good stout sufferance. It dared him to show what he could do. That he could do well what he set out to do could he proved in a thousand

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## Prohibition Facts

### 2—*A Deadly Combination*

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics, Harvard University

TWO things which, taken together, make a deadly combination are: first, a powerful and demoralizing appetite; and second, an opportunity to make money by pandering to it. It is this combination which makes such problems as drink, narcotics, gambling, and prostitution so difficult to handle.

The appetite alone would not give a great deal of trouble. It could be combated by education. But when there is an opportunity to make money by increasing the appetite, we have two kinds of education working in opposition. There will be, of course, certain moral forces and agencies combating the evil and trying to educate for self-control and the suppression of the demoralizing appetite. On the other hand, there will be those who make money in proportion as the appetite spreads and the habit fastens itself on more and more people.

It will be a fortunate community in which education for abstinence can keep pace with education for indulgence. They who try to educate for abstinence do not make money in proportion as their education succeeds. They who educate for indulgence have the strongest of all motives, the cash motive, for pushing their educational campaign. That is why, in spite of a century of temperance education, the per capita consumption of liquor kept increasing in this country until prohibition,—local, state, and national,—began restraining those who were educating for intemperance.

## SOVIET TRADE HARD HIT BY WORLD CRISIS

### Marked Fall in Receipts Indicates Little Danger of Flooding Market

### MACHINERY LEADS IN VALUE OF IMPORTS

### Scarcity of Foreign Currency Causes Radical Changes in Commercial Policy

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MOSCOW—Russia did not escape the effect of the world crisis, so far as its foreign trade is concerned; the Soviet authorities during 1931 were obliged to draw on other means to offset a very unfavorable trade balance; the Soviet Union, contrary to some sensational theories on this subject, is very far from letting loose on the world an unlimited flood of export goods: these are the main conclusions which emerge from a study of the Soviet foreign trade figures for 1931, which have just been published here.

Soviet exports during 1931 were valued at 811,210,000 rubles (about $410,000,000). This was a decline of 225,161,000 rubles, or 21.7 per cent, by comparison with 1930. The volume of exports increased very slightly, by 1.3 per cent, the decline in value thus being attributable to the continued fall in the world price level. Soviet imports, on the other hand, grew from 1,058,825,000 rubles in 1930 to 1,105,034,000 rubles in 1931. So a small unfavorable trade balance of about 22,000,000 rubles in 1930 increased to the rather formidable figure of 293,824,000 rubles (about $150,000,000) for 1931.

That Russia is still very far from being in a position to flood the outside world with its goods is evident from the fact that the exports in 1931 amounted to little more than half of the figure for Russian exports during the last pre-war year, 1913. How hard the Soviet Union was hit by the fall in the world price level may be judged from the figures relating to four of its principal exports, wheat, lumber, furs and oil.

**Heavy Fall in Receipts**

In 1930 Russia sold 2,530,935 tons of wheat and realized a sum of 130,318,000 rubles. In 1931 the amount of wheat exported was almost the same, 2,498,958 tons, to be exact. But only 77,112,000 rubles was realized. Exports of 2,711,680 tons of sawed lumber in 1930 brought in 84,442,000 rubles; a slightly increased lumber export of 2,762,158 tons in 1931 only brought in 67,507,000 rubles.

In furs 3155 tons were sold for 76,840,000 rubles in 1930, while 2964 tons commanded a price of 56,199,000 rubles in 1931. The Soviet Union was able to export about 500,000 tons more of oil products in 1931, by comparison with 1930. But the sum realized from these oil sales declined from 157,052,000 rubles to 115,663,000 rubles.

Soviet grain exports in 1931 amounted to about 5,000,000 tons, and this figure represented an inconsiderable increase over 1930. Inasmuch as Russia exported about 10,000,000 tons of grain in pre-war years, it seems obvious that Soviet grain exports represented a very minor element in the recent dislocation of the world grain markets and the heavy fall in prices.

It is interesting to note that the Soviet Union is beginning to export cotton, about 40,000 tons having been shipped abroad in 1931, as against about 10,000 tons in 1930.

**Machinery Leads Imports**

The principal Soviet imports in 1931 are listed as follows: machinery and equipment (240,713,000 rubles); ferrous metals (124,560,000 rubles); cast iron, iron and steel manufactures (90,870,000 rubles); machine parts (90,447,000 rubles); tractors (69,047,000 rubles); electrical machines, apparatus and accessories (53,481,000 rubles). Enormously the largest share of the Soviet purchases abroad is for articles designed to promote industrial and agricultural construction.

The heavily unfavorable foreign trade balance explains a number of recent developments in Soviet financial policy, such as the establishment of stores, hotels and restaurants where payments are accepted only in foreign currency; the inauguration of a system by which Russians may receive remittances from abroad and purchase goods at the privileged foreign currency stores with the proceeds; the wave of rigorous economy which has led to the dismissal of many foreign specialists who were paid wholly or partly in foreign currency and the revision of contracts of others; the special efforts which are being made to extract more gold from the mines and river beds of Siberia.

**Currency Reserves Taxed**

There seems little doubt that unless the Soviet Union profits by some generous credit arrangement, it will have to exercise great economy and discretion in making future foreign purchases.

While there has been as yet no detailed analysis of Soviet foreign trade according to countries, it is known that Soviet purchases in America fell off heavily during 1931, while purchases increased in Germany and, to a lesser extent, in England. With the Government guaranteeing a considerable part of the risk, German business men are in an unusually favorable position to extend the long-term credits which the Soviet commercial agencies desire.

# MAYORS MOVE TO DRAW RELIEF FROM ROAD FUND

## Committee Is to Conduct Hearings on Feasibility of Project

Massachusetts mayors are taking steps to realize on the proposal to draw for municipal relief from the state highway fund to the extent of $15,000,000.

Their committee is to conduct hearings on the feasibility of the plan which had been credited to Senator Samuel H. Wragg of Needham, chairman of the Legislative Joint Special Committee on Public Expenditures, notwithstanding his denial that he meant to dedicate himself or his committee to sponsorship of such disbursement.

The mayors declare some such step essential, though two cities already have shown the possibility of self-support by reducing their tax rate.

The Massachusetts Mayors' Club, following its meeting in the Parker House Friday, at which Senator Wragg made his suggestion, immediately appointed a committee with full power to act to examine the possibility of getting relief from the state highway fund.

**Mayor's Committee**

The committee includes Mayor James J. Curley of Boston, Mayor George G. Bates of Salem, Mayor Andrew A. Casassa of Revere, Mayor Charles S. Ashley of New Bedford, Mayor Horace Baker of Brockton and Mayor Joseph N. Carriere of Fitchburg.

It is understood that an early conference will be held with Senator Wragg's committee and that the State Department of Public Works will be invited to express its attitude some time this week.

While no official delineation of the State's attitude toward the proposal will be available until Gov. Joseph B. Ely makes a statement, officials of the State have been quoted informally as condemning any plan to divert money paid for highway improvements to other than their original purposes. It would be folly to turn the gasoline and motor taxes over to the cities and deprive motorists of the advantages they have paid to receive, is the tenor of the opposition.

Mayor Curley sounded the keynote of the mayors' brief for contemplation of any such "liberal" plan. The keynote is "extremity."

"Notwithstanding a 10 per cent reduction for relief in public welfare of Boston the expenditures for June were," according to Mayor Curley today, "still in excess of $1,000,000, while we were figuring on $900,000. During the month of June 4000 applications and reapplications were received, so that unless conditions improve speedily, there is every prospect that the most liberal character of relief measure will be necessary to prevent starvation this winter."

**Increased Burden**

Mayor Andrew J. Casassa of Revere, secretary of the Mayors' Club, declared he did not expect serious opposition from the State in view of the real need of municipalities. The increased burden of bearing public relief, in conjunction with the increase in the state tax and the substantial decrease in the cities' incomes has established an emergency situation that, in his opinion, dwarfs the consideration of highways, for which, he said, there is no need comparable to the need of the cities.

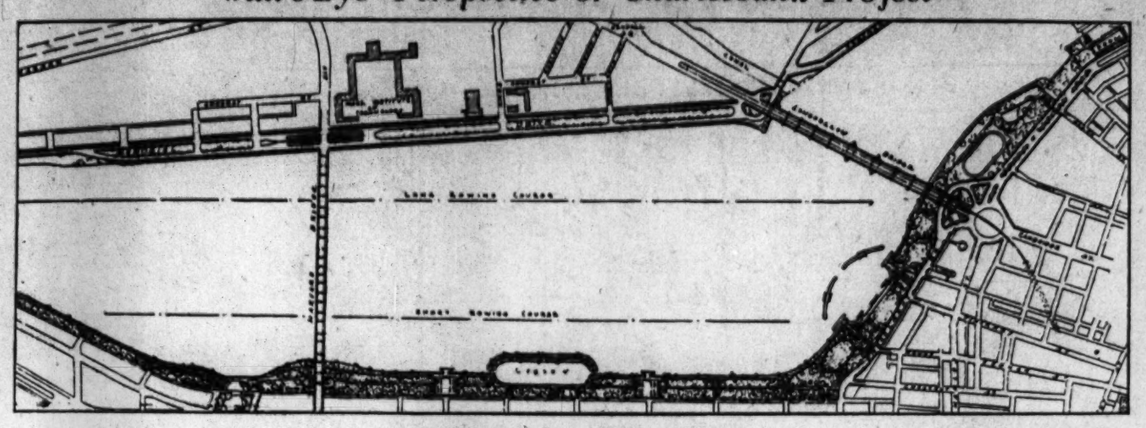
Asserting that the mayors favor the disbursement of the highway funds as a temporary expedient, he denied that any possible economy measures would relieve the situation.

"If we were to drop nearly every employee from our pay rolls, conditions would not be substantially altered," he declared, and added that this was true of most cities.

Mr. Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, declared immediate relief through the proposed channels would necessitate the breaking of contracts and scrambling of the budget as allotments from the highway fund have already been made. It would be possible, he added, by legislative action to borrow against collections for the highway fund. Otherwise he sees little likelihood of any immediate relief from this source. The breaking of contracts he indicated to be unthinkable.

Senator Wragg corroborated this attitude when he declared that there is not much more than $1,000,000 immediately available in the fund today. "We have no intention of playing Santa Claus with the people's money. Our object is to help them save it," he said.

## 'Gull's-Eye' Perspective of Charlesbank Project



CHARLES RIVER BASIN PRELIMINARY PLAN — The Christian Science Monitor

Fill Work Extends Nearly Four Blocks Beyond Section Shown at Lower Left-Hand Corner of Diagram up to Cottage Farm Bridge. Present Fill Extends About Half the Distance Shown in the Plan for Completed Fill on the Lower, or Boston Side. The Pool in the Right Corner Is on the Dam at the End of the Basin.


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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# BOSTON TO HAVE NEW LINER

built for the Matson Navigation Co., was launched yesterday at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation. The liner, of 26,000 tons displacement, was christened with a bottle of water brought from the Antipodes. Mrs. William P. Roth, wife of the president of the line and daughter of its founder, was the sponsor.

Among those who attended the launching were Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, from Massachusetts, Mayor James M. Curley and Mayor Thomas J. McGrath of Quincy. The Lurline, last of three vessels built at Fore River for the Matson Line, will ply between San Francisco, Los Angeles and Honolulu.

# BROADER BIDDING URGED IN BOSTON

A broader competitive bidding system for the supply department and the public buildings department of Boston was recommended yesterday by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau. Adoption of the proposal would be, according to the bureau, a goad to economy in the city government.

The bureau urged the following specific measures:

"That the supply department open the maximum possible amount of city purchases to competitive bidding. That the reorganization of the supply department be completed. That repair contracts in the Public Buildings Department be grouped and opened to competitive bidding with public advertising. That the purchase of furniture by the public building department be opened to competitive bidding with public advertising."

# EASTHAMPTON GAS PRICE CUT REFUSED

The petition of the selectmen of Easthampton for a price reduction in gas sold and delivered by the Easthampton Gas Company was dismissed, yesterday, by the Public Utilities Commission because of the company's financial condition.

The commission said the company's surplus of $2149.85 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1931, "cannot be regarded as unreasonable or excessive. The revenue received from the sale of gas shows a decrease in 1931 of $6677.37 as compared with the revenue received in 1930, while the amount of gas sold the first six months of 1932 amounted to 8,276,100 cubic feet, as compared with 10,373,600 cubic feet in 1931."

# MATSON SHIP, LURLINE, LAUNCHED AT QUINCY

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

QUINCY, Mass., July 19—The $8,500,000 passenger liner, Lurline,

# WEATHER

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Slightly warmer tonight and Wednesday; gentle variable winds.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Fair tonight and Wednesday; somewhat warmer tonight.

**Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont:** Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Moderate west and northwest winds becoming gentle variable and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City | 76 | 84 | Montreal | 64 | 72 |
| Bismarck | 74 | 98 | Nantucket | 70 | 80 |
| Boston | 67 | 82 | New Orleans | 78 | 92 |
| Buffalo | 70 | 76 | New York | 70 | 80 |
| Calgary | 46 | 66 | Norfolk, Va. | 74 | 86 |
| Charleston | 70 | 94 | North Platte | 74 | 100 |
| Chicago | 76 | 92 | Philadelphia | 76 | 86 |
| Cincinnati | 74 | 88 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 76 | 110 |
| Denver | 68 | 92 | Pittsburgh | 72 | 80 |
| Eastport, Me. | 60 | 66 | Portland, Me. | 66 | 78 |
| Hatteras | 84 | 90 | Raleigh | 80 | 96 |
| Honolulu, T.H. | 78 | | St. Louis | 78 | 94 |
| 7p.m. July18 | 76 | | St. Paul | 74 | 96 |
| Helena, Mont. | 56 | 74 | Salt Lake City | 74 | 88 |
| Huron, S. D. | 82 | 100 | San Francisco | 54 | 60 |
| Jacksonville | 76 | 86 | SantaFe, N.M. | 62 | 90 |
| Kansas City | 78 | 96 | Seattle | 56 | 64 |
| Key West | 86 | 90 | Tampa | 80 | 92 |
| Los Angeles | 60 | 74 | Washington | 72 | 86 |
| Memphis | 80 | 96 | Wichita, Kan. | 78 | 96 |
| Miami, Fla. | 84 | 90 | Williston, N.D. | 66 | 102 |

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, July 19.
B—Maximum July 18.

**High Tides at Boston**
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Tuesday, 1:11 p. m.; Wednesday 1:24 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.2 feet, 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:45 p. m.

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# 'CHARACTER' PUT INTO PLANS FOR RIVER PROJECT

## Mud From Bottom of Charles to Change Walls Into Graceful Slopes

No, that's not a roadway they're building along the Boston bank of the Charles, it's "character."

Huge dredges, pumping up from the basin bottom and pouring forth through long pipes yards and yards —or would it be gallons and gallons? —of sand, for some time have made observers wonder. Some have insisted that the job of filling in the Back Bay district, once entirely river and swamp land, was being completed and that the Charles soon would be just a little brooklet, or perhaps just water running through an underground pipe to the sea. Others, however, have been certain that it was a shore highway being constructed, for "didn't the plan discussed several years ago provide for such a road?"

Even those who guessed that it was a beautification project only, were but partially correct—for it is more than beauty those engineers are seeking. It is a warmth of character not now possessed. Not that the sand, pumped up at the rate of 500 to 600 cubic yards an hour, will add this character, but it will form a foundation for widening and extending the Esplanade in a graceful slope down to the water's edge to be followed by landscaping in a less formal manner.

**Proud of Parks**

Boston, though justly proud of its park system, especially the Charles River Basin, has recognized that "something" was lacking here. Having evolved what appears to be the right plan and having sufficient money, the job of adding this "character" is now well under way.

Bounded on both sides by abrupt stone walls, and unattractive, even dangerous for boating because of the choppy or popple waves set up by these walls, the basin never has presented that warmth of atmosphere needed to fill out properly a truly popular park project.

When completed in about two years, the Boston bank of the Charles, from the harbor to the Cottage Farm Bridge, a distance of about a mile and a half, will not only give to the city further justification for pride in its scenic spots, but will, by attracting more people and making possible the use of the water and its shore to a greater extent, add the needed "character."

**Road Plan Dropped**

Although the original plan did include a vehicular roadway, this was dropped in the bill approved by the Legislature, due to opposition from those along Beacon Street and Bay State Road. It will be possible, however, engineers state, to build such a road in the future if it is properly authorized.

The principal feature in making the basin more useful is the removal of the wall on the Boston bank and making the extended shore slope gradually into the water. The wall, engineers say, not only has marred the beauty of the spot, but has made the water unsuitable for boating by causing a back-wash of little choppy waves during rough weather. The sloping bank will let the waves spend themselves and eliminate this difficulty.

Appropriate landscaping will add to the æsthetic beauty of the project, balancing the austere architecture of the Tech buildings on the opposite side of the river.

Of the total of $2,400,000 available for the work, $1,000,000 was given by Mrs. James J. Storrow, the remainder coming from Boston, Cambridge, Newton, Watertown, the state highway fund, and the parks division of the Metropolitan District Commission, which has charge of the work.

**Swimming Pool Planned**

The fill will extend out about 300 feet in the Longfellow Bridge region, tapering down to meet the present shore at the Cottage Farm Bridge. This means filling out about 115 feet from the present Esplanade from Pinckney Street to Charlesgate, where the Esplanade ends, and about 155 feet out fromb here to the Cottage Farm Bridge.

Space has been provided along the Charlesbank sector for a huge playground and for other sports facilities, including a 200-foot swimming pool. About at the foot of Pinckney Street will be a boat haven for the Union Boat Club, and on the shore between Dartmouth and Gloucester Streets will be a still-water lagoon, suitable for skating or canoeing.

The fill work in the region of the Longfellow Bridge is nearing completion, it being done in this section and up to the Harvard Bridge by dredges sucking the sand up from the river bottom and spreading it along the shore through long pipes. Above the Harvard Bridge on yla distance of about three blocks down from the Cottage Farm has been filled, and this with dirt from the Governor Square subway extension job and others.

# EVENTS TONIGHT

Cohasset: Carillon recital by M. Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, 8:30. Program as follows:

Pagliacci (Fantasie) ..... Leon Cavallo
Maryland, my Maryland ..... Folksong
Do you remember ..... Cesar Cui
The sweetest Flower..Frank Van den Gheyn
De Scheide ..... Mestdagh
(River Schelde in Belgium)
The Chimes of Gloucester Cathedral
Stephen Jeffries
Old version No. 1 1662-1712
Si tu m'aimais ..... Denza
(If you had loved me)
Intermezzo ..... Mascagni
from "Cavalleria Rusticana"
Spring Song ..... Rubinstein

Forty-Seven Club of Cambridge: Lecture, "The Struggle for a Scottish Theater," by Dr. Burns Martin of King's College, Halifax, benefit Radcliffe Student Loan Club, Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, 8.

**Theaters**

Fine Arts—"Der Kongress Tanzt," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Stained glass, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Scituate Harbor: Showing of American Antiques, Scituate Yacht Club, 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Unemployment Relief Committee: Meetings and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, speaking program, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Annual outing, Watertown Chamber of Commerce, Stow Golf Course, afternoon and evening.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Medieval Moderns," 3; museum games, field trip, meetings, all day; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plan. Open daily, 9 to 5, Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

**Exhibitions**

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern French Paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Modern French Paintings lent by Mr. Robert Treat Paine II; Modern American Prints; British Etchings, 1650-1850; Designs in Color by Anne Allen; Aquatints by Goya.

**Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street**—Summer exhibition.

**Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place**—Summer exhibition of prints and lithographs.

**Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street**—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

**Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square**—Forty-three etched scenes of Boston and environs, by Sears Gallagher. Through July 31.

**Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth**—Summer exhibition.

**Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street**—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

**Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street**—Summer exhibitions.

**Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street**—General print show.

**Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street**—Summer exhibitions.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor


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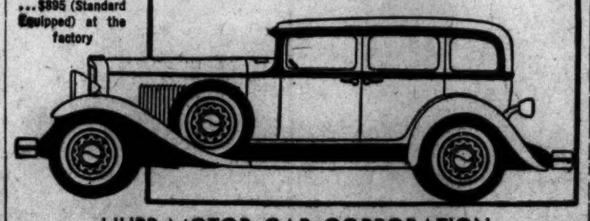

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# On the Esplanade

8:30 P. M.

Spanish Dance, "Panaderos" from "Raymonda" ..... Glazounov
Overture, "Egmont" ..... Beethoven
"Sally in Our Alley," Old English Song
Arr. for Strings by Frank Bridge
Polovetsian Dances from "Prince Igor" ..... Borodin

INTERVAL

Overture to "The Pirates of Penzance" ..... Sullivan
Finale of the "Pathetic" Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky

Adagio Lamentoso
Selection, "Victor Herbert's Favorites" ..... Arranged by Sanford
Hungarian March, "Rakoczy" ..... Berlioz

# Motion Pictures

**"Der Kongress Tanzt"**

"The Congress Dances," notable German film operetta in the Viennese manner, which opened at the Fine Arts Theater yesterday, is a direct importation and retains the length (1 hour and 40 minutes) as well as the full German flavor. All that is necessary to its complete enjoyment is a proper motion picture mood—a readiness to yield one's time and attention to the uninterrupted progress of the story.

It will then be seen that the original, uncut to meet the requirements of American speed, is more alluring than the English version, with substantially the same cast and under the same eminent direction (Eric Charell). It will also be observed that this is distinctly a director's picture. For Herr Willi Fritsch plays the Tsar, and his double, Uralsky, exactly as M. Henri Garat played them in English. (We wondered on both occasions how so loutish-seeming a person could be chosen to double for a Tsar). Miss Lilian Harvey is the same lustrous, captivating little minx of a Christel, whose piquant beauty offsets her tendency to be just a shade too cute. Herr Conrad Veidt gives Prince Metternich an active sense of humor as before, but to this spectator he remains Conrad Veidt, looking less cadaverous than in the macabre days of "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," but still himself. Only in two lesser roles is there a marked difference in characterization—the first in Bibikoff, Adjutant to the Tsar, done with the real comic touch by Herr Otto Wallburg, who made the Baron in "Das Lied ist Aus" memorable; the second in Pepi, secretary to Metternich, whose portrayal by Herr Carl Heinz Schroth, is less than an improvement on that of Mr. Reginald Purdell. Miss Lil Dagover acts not too subtly in both instances.

The charm of the picture lies in the river-like flow of humanity across it, a sort of perpetual motion of people, in the pageantry of street scenes and displayful spectacle, as in the great ball at the palace. And Christel's fantastic ride to "her villa," here elongated to include a lovely countryside, dotted with singing peasants and dancing children, and her enchanted dance through the villa corridors, is a poem. The one rather "hammy" incident that could well have been obliterated (or revised) is that of the dummy Napoleon returning from the Island of Elba in the prow of a property ship.

The music, mostly adapted from old Viennese melodies, except in the anarchronistic "Volga Boatmen" and "Prince Igor" selections, is airy and pleasing. The singing and dialogue are in German, a clear synopsis is given in the program and the picture can be heartily recommended as a vivacious screen spectacle and romantic operetta of high order.

M. L.


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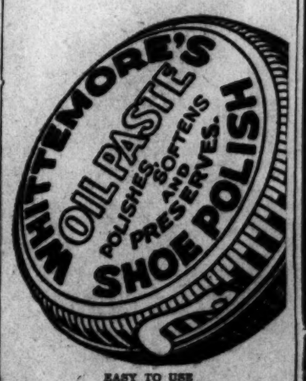


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# Rails Asked to Lift Grain Restrictions

Removal of restrictions on grain and grain products in packages from New England railroad line tariff schedules is proposed by the New England Freight Association, by amending the schedules governing the stopoff of carload freight for partial or complete unloading. A hearing was held today at the South Station offices of the association, attended by grain dealers from all sections of New England.

In favoring the proposal, the carriers said it would "be of material assistance to the farmers of New England and give the railroads additional traffic." Vigorous opposition was voiced by the transportation committee of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange and individual retail dealers in grain and feeds throughout New England.

Adoption of the proposal would permit any association or manufacturer outside of New England to load up a car with feeds or sacked grain and send it to a series of New England destinations, a part being unloaded at each stop, thus extending the car door sale of carlot goods to less than carlots, it was maintained by the exchange committee of which Mr. Frank J. Ludwig is chairman.

**KANSAS GOVERNOR CUTS PAY**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TOPEKA, Kan., July 19 — Gov. Harry H. Woodring of Kansas has started a systematic campaign to reduce the cost of state government to the taxpayers by signing a petition to reduce his salary 10 per cent and calling all other state employees to do the same. Facing an income $2,000,000 under estimated revenue, the Governor has announced a general cutting policy rather than an increase in the tax levy.

# Boston-Antwerp Faster Freight Service Started

Improved and faster freight service between Boston and Antwerp was inaugurated today when the American Diamond Line steamer Black Eagle arrived here from the Belgian port via New York to discharge and load cargo. The Black Eagle is one of six steamers being reconditioned and reconstructed to serve New England exporters and importers.

Stream lining of the hulls and installation of improved propellers on these six freighters increase their speed from the previous rate of about 10 knots to 14 knots. The Black Eagle, first of the six to be returned to service, obtained a speed of 15.36 knots on its trial and crossed the Atlantic from New York to Antwerp in 9 days 20 hours and 45 minutes, a run of 3333 nautical miles. Returning, the Black Eagle reached New York in 10 days and Boston in 13 days, including the time for discharging cargo at New York. The second of the six vessels is the Black Hawk, which obtained a speed of 15.7 knots on its trials held last week.

Regular freight service is to be provided with fortnightly sailings from Boston. In addition the vessels will call regularly at New York. When all six are completed, it is understood that three wil be used in the Antwerp service and three in the Rotterdam service.

The improved service is particularly important, officials of the company say, in that Antwerp is one of the most important transshipping ports of Europe, being the gateway to Belgium, Luxembourg, Alsace-Lorraine, northern France, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and the western part of the Balkan states. Peabody & Lane, Inc., is the Boston agent of the line and the vessels are to use the army base in South Boston.

**DEFERS DIVIDEND**

PHILADELPHIA, July 19—Penn Traffic Co. deferred action on the semi-annual dividend of 7½ cents.


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Largest selling cane sugar
"Sweeten it with Domino"



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DOLE'S BEST VACUUM PACKED
The world's finest pineapple. Nothing better for fruit cup or salad. The lowest price this season.
2 LARGE TINS 29c

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FLOUR
AN EXCELLENT ALL AROUND FLOUR
FINAST BREAD FLOUR LGE BAG 49c
IDEAL FOR PIE CRUST, BISCUITS and CAKE
PASTRY OLD HOMESTEAD LGE BAG 47c

CHEESE
MILD WHOLE MILK QUALITY — Serve with the pie or macaroni LB 17c

Bakery Specials
COFFEE RINGS 2 for 27c
PLAIN RYE BREAD Loaf 7c

N.B.C. COOKIE SPECIALS
Family Assortment 2 Lbs 25c
Susans Lb Pkg 25c

Beans RICHMOND CUT WAX or GREEN 2 Tins 21c
Libby's CORNED BEEF 2 Tins 29c
Geisha Tuna Fish FANCY WHITE MEAT No. ½ Tin 19c
Sliced Beef FINAST 6 oz Jar 25c 3½ oz Jar 15c
Applesauce 3 No 2 Tins 25c
Mirabel Preserves 16 oz Jar 15c
Pineapple Del Monte 2 Lge Tins 29c
Ivory Soap 3 Lge Bars 25c
E-Z Seal Fruit Jars 12 Qts $1.09 12 Pts 89c
Pickles SWEET MIXED Qt 29c DILL Qt 23c
Belmont Bread 16 oz Loaf 5c
Prize Bread Large Loaf 7c

SOAP SPECIALS
Lux Toilet Soap 3 Bars 19c
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BROOKSIDE HEAVY CREAM
From New England's finest dairies
2½ Pint Jars 25c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

# OTTAWA POINTS WAY TO FUTURE BRITISH GROWTH

## Imperial Conference to Guide Development of Commonwealth

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, July 19—For the first time in British history, an imperial conference will be held outside London. As such, the Ottawa Conference which opens on July 21, will mark a definite stage in the evolution of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

More and more today, governments are being forced into the economic sphere. The right direction of finance and industry is a problem the nations are only beginning to tackle. It involves new tactics, new constitutional methods, new institutions. Thus Ottawa provides the British Commonwealth of Nations with the opportunity to point the way to what may ultimately become a new conception of democracy.

The last Imperial Conference in 1930 resulted in an agreement practically codifying the political relationships of Great Britain and the Dominions. The Statute of Westminster gave effect to this agreement in so far as legislative action was necessary to implement it. The report of the conference recorded the various changes which had been approved in regard to customary procedure and mutual intercourse.

In 1930, the Dominions finally secured their complete political emancipation from Great Britain's leading strings. They acquired equality of status with the mother country. And Great Britain took its place as the senior Dominion. If the Statute of Westminster means anything, it means that there are no longer six Dominions, but seven.

**Inaugurates New Phase**

The Ottawa Conference is the first fruit of this new equality. It will inaugurate a new phase of constitutional building in which economics supersedes politics as the pole star of development. The whole world is watching to see what this momentous gathering of statesmen representing nearly a quarter of the earth's inhabitants will bring forth. And whatever does come forth cannot fail to have important constitutional repercussions on the British Commonwealth.

One question sure to be discussed is the formation of a permanent organization to coördinate the economic needs of this vast aggregation of people.

There is today no such organization. There is no imperial mechanism for coöperation of any kind, economic or otherwise. The League of Nations has its permanent secretariat, but not the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The Foreign Office has liaison officers in various Dominion capitals. The Dominions Office keeps Great Britain in touch with the other Dominions; the Department of Overseas Trade in London and the British consular service are at the disposal of not only Great Britain but of any individual Dominion.

But none of the Dominions has any direct contact with its fellow members, except Great Britain. If they were foreign states each would maintain a minister at the other's capital. Being under the same Crown they do not do so. They are actually less able to transact business with one another than they would be if they were outside the Commonwealth.

**Tariff Question to Come Up**

It is easy to see the immense constitutional possibilities of a central economic clearing house in such circumstances.

Another question that will be discussed at Ottawa is tariffs. Since 1894, when a conference of the colonies (as they then were) decided in favor of giving customs rebates to British goods entering Canada, it has been a general practice for the Dominions to make preferential rates for some classes of Empire goods. Great Britain has reciprocated since the war. Curiously enough, the colonial conference which inaugurated the system was also held at Ottawa.

Hitherto, however, the system has been one of give on the one side and take on the other. There have been no formal agreements between the Dominions and the mother country on tariff preferences.

But at Ottawa it is proposed that each member of the Commonwealth should lay his cards on the table and try to form them into a workable pack. This presumably means formal, written agreements.

A third Ottawa topic is the question of monetary policy. It is clear that this subject will play a commanding rôle in the conference. Financial coöperation involves constant consultations between the treasuries of the Commonwealth. Today there are no such consultations. Here, again, therefore, is a fruitful field for fresh constitutional growth. Thus in many directions the Ottawa Economic Conference impinges on constitutional issues.

# Dry Stand Taken By Mrs. Roosevelt, Women Wets Say

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 19—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is opposed to the wet movement to which her husband, the Governor of New York, is committed as the Democratic Party's presidential nominee, according to Mrs. Albert J. Aikin, vice-chairman of the Dutchess County branch of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform.

Mrs. Roosevelt refused to join the women's wet organization because she was a dry, Mrs. Aikin said last night. Invited to become a member of the prohibition reform group, Mrs. Roosevelt, according to Mrs. Aikin, replied:

"I am extremely sorry, but I cannot do so because I am a dry."

The reply was made, Mrs. Aikin said, in the presence of several women who accompanied the county leader to extend the invitation. They met Mrs. Roosevelt at a home-coming reception given for Governor Roosevelt on his return to Hyde Park on July 9, after he had received the democratic nomination. A conference of state leaders of the organization, Mrs. Aikin said, had resulted in their decision to make Mrs. Roosevelt's stand known.

# Garner Welcomed By His Home Folks

UVALDE, Texas, July 19 (AP)—Mr. John N. Garner is home and the fishing is good.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives and vice-presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, arrived from Washington just before midnight last night, after a day's triumphal progress through Texas. Friends gathered to greet him.

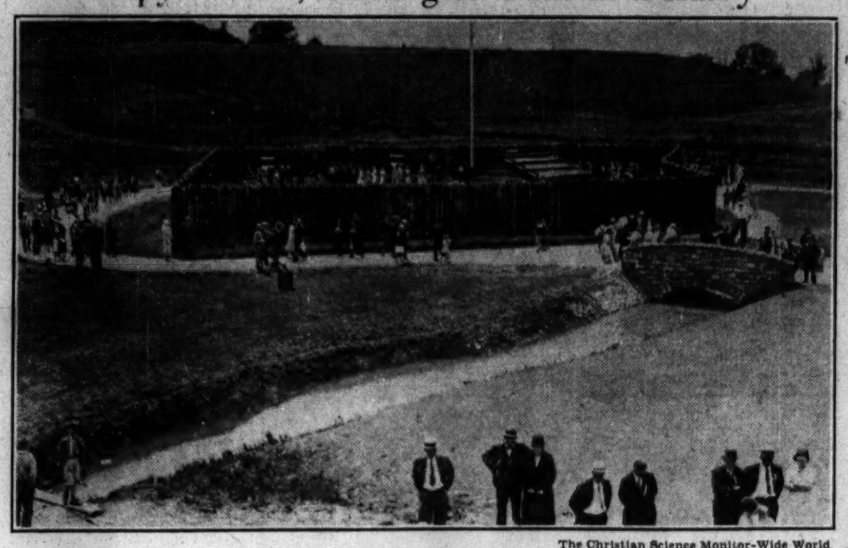
Uvalde's reception was informal. There were no speeches. The town band played, the fire whistle blew and the Speaker and Mrs. Garner shook hands with the friends they had not seen for months. Mr. Garner said he would rest here four or five weeks, then visit Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democrat's candidate for President, at Albany, N. Y.

# THEATER OWNERS SEEK BETTER MOVIES

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 19 (AP)—Urgent demand upon large producers further to "deflate Hollywood" to save the motion picture industry were made by the board of directors of the Motion Picture Theatre Owners of America yesterday.

The session preceded the 18th annual convention of the motion picture theater owners of Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey and Delaware later in the day.

# *Copy of Fort, Washington Built in a Hurry*



The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

PENNSYLVANIA DEDICATES PATRIOTIC SHRINE

This Stockade and Log Cabin Is on the Exact Site Where George Washington Braced His Force to Meet an Attack by French and Indians in 1754.

On a mountain meadow of Chestnut Ridge, some nine miles from Uniontown, Penna., in the middle of the eighteenth century the young military leader, Washington, forced to act quickly, threw up what he called Fort Necessity. It was here that he had his first battle and which practically resulted in the French and Indian war. The reproduced fort is built on the ruins of the original, and follows its lines.

# FEDERAL BOARD SAYS UTILITIES NEED CONTROL

## Finds Holding Company in Power Field Not Best for Public

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, July 19 — The Federal Power Commission yesterday, in a preliminary report on investigation into "holding company control," declared its conviction that "public control of holding companies in the power utility field is absolutely essential in the public interest."

Legislation is recommended which would include in its scope the service organizations of holding companies, with supervision of all contracts between holding companies and their operating companies, and regulation of accounts with requirements providing specifically for the filing of financial and other reports on prescribed forms with full publicity.

"Adequate regulation," the commission found, "would also include supervision of the issue of securities to the investing public." Such measures, they held, would make it possible to stop existing loopholes in public control of the electric public utilities.

The situation aimed at by the recommendations of the commission results from the fact that under existing law there is no legal supervisory power over public utility holding companies.

Analyzing the difficulties it has encountered in checking accounts, typified by one case in which the books of a Pacific coast operating company are kept in the offices of a Boston, Mass., holding company, the Federal Power Commission declared that this situation "brings sharply" to its attention "the problems of its relationship to holding companies incident to other functions of its administration of the Federal Waterpower Act."

In view of the fact that the House Interstate Commerce Committee is now conducting a detailed investigation of holding companies in general, the commission has decided to await the results of the congressional study before making recommendations and to submit any further recommendations in the light of the additional information thus to be disclosed.

# Republicans Favor Mississippi Project

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP) — A Republican plank favoring "a continued vigorous prosecution" of Mississippi waterway development is contained in a printed copy of the party platform just issued by the Republican National Committee.

This plank was adopted by the resolutions committee, and was part of the committee report which the convention accepted, but it was not made public with the official text nor read before the convention. In the haste and confusion of giving the text to the newspapers and to the convention it was omitted. It follows:

"The Republican Party recognizes that low cost transportation for bulk commodities will enable industry to develop in the midst of agriculture in the Mississippi Valley, thereby creating a home market for farm products in that section. With a view to aiding agriculture in the middle West the present Administration has pushed forward, as rapidly as possible, the improvement of the Mississippi waterway system and we favor a continued vigorous prosecution of these works to the end that agriculture and industry in that great area may enjoy the benefits of these improvements at the earliest possible date."

**DELACROIX MUSEUM OPENED**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS—The palette whose brilliant colors startled the academic art world a century ago is among the objects on view at the studio of Eugene Delacroix, France's great romantic painter. The old studio on the rue de Furstenberg, where the master finished his work, has recently been turned into a memorial museum, which was inaugurated by President Lebrun.

# LABOR TO AWAIT UTTERANCES OF THE CANDIDATES

## Federation Council Finds Neither of Platforms to Be Acceptable

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 19—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has considered both the Democratic and the Republican political platforms adopted at the recent conventions and found neither acceptable to organized labor.

After a comparison with recommendations made by the non-partisan committee sent to Chicago, the council held that the platforms were "vague, ignored labor and were extremely disappointing."

Mr. William Green of Washington, president of the federation, in a formal statement last night, announced that in view of the "indecisiveness" of both platforms, labor would adhere to its traditional nonpartisan policy and await more emphatic declarations by the two presidential candidates.

A nonpartisan committee, headed by Mr. Green, was appointed to scrutinize statements of President Hoover and Governor Roosevelt during the campaign and issue recommendations to be sent all state, city and local members of the federation.

Records of congressional candidates and their utterances this summer will be given the same close scrutiny in anticipation of instructions to the rank and file as to their attitude toward organized labor and its preferences.

Except in 1916, during the war period, when President Wilson was indorsed for reelection, and in 1924, when labor favored Senator Robert La Follette, the federation has never specifically indorsed a candidate.

Barring any declaration by the candidates this year deliberately inimical to labor—"an inconceivable thing"—the federation will maintain its nonpartisan attitude, Mr. Green said. With members of all parties in the federation ranks, no attempt will be made to guide political preferences, he added. But, based upon the clarity and conviction of the candidates during their campaign, recommendations will be made.

# Bankers Propose Unification For New York Transit

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, July 19—Financial and investment interests represented by J. P. Morgan & Co. and Hayden, Stone & Co. are out for unification of New York City's transit systems following the dispatch of letters to holders of Interborough Rapid Transit Company obligations worth $42,172,000, due next fall, to deposit their bonds with banking committees with a view to extending the debt in the event a sound unification plan is worked out.

If progress toward unification is not made by Sept. 1, the bankers may act according to their discretion in behalf of the depositors of the notes. Letters to owners of the securities were sent out last night, simultaneously with the announcement of the formation of the committees.

Mr. Morgan heads the committee to act in behalf of the holders of $31,672,100 secured notes bearing 7 per cent interest, due on Sept. 1, and Mr. Charles Hayden the committee representing the holders of $10,500,000 unsecured notes bearing 6 per cent interest, due on Oct. 1. The Interborough has no other obligations maturing within the next 30 years.

# Women Rallied To Dry Defense

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TAMPA, Fla., July 19—Mrs. J. C. Myers, president of the Tampa branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, recently addressed the local unit of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, calling on them very stirringly to rally to the defense all along the line, declaring that these two mighty organizations of women must join hands strongly as never before.

"The pioneer women, our mothers, grandmothers," the speaker continued, "made incredible sacrifices that we might have the privilege of the ballot, our weapon against wrong and oppression. They made also incredible sacrifices to safeguard us and our children by universal temperance, intrenched behind the bulwark of prohibition as a law throughout the length and breadth of the land. Let us face America now and in the future on the unbreakable feminine plank: "You cannot repeal the Eighteenth Amendment unless you first repeal the Nineteenth."

Most especially the speaker stressed the need of work for temperance education. She was followed by Mrs. Mabel Bean, of the Law Enforcement unit, who discussed the platforms of the two party conventions. The keynote of the speakers following her, Mrs. Lawrence Moore and Mrs. W. E. Evans, was that every effort must be made to keep dry representatives and senators in Washington.

# *Girls' Day Camps in New York Help Solve Vacation Problem*

## *Scouts Have Made It Possible to Enjoy a Day in the Country Right in the Heart of the City and Their Enterprise Proves Popular*

By ETHEL C. INCE
*Staff Correspondent*
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 19 — Mary, Emma and Jane are coming into their own this summer.

Long vacation weeks in the city, with hours on end of lounging around at home with "nothing to do" save acting on mother's gentle hints about kitchen towels to be hemmed or the advantages of tidying the toy closet, have suddenly taken on a delightful bustle of activity.

Letters from Dorothy and Millicent, away at camp, telling about hikes and marshmallow toasts, about nature studies and dramatics, instead of wakening a pang of longing, now distinguish Mary, Emma and Jane as members of a clan which carries on its pursuits in the heart of the city as well as in the mountains and on the seashore.

There are lunches to be packed up, games and handicrafts to keep one on tiptoes of achievement. Always are there new things to learn and scores of comrades to keep things lively. For Mary, Emma and Jane have discovered the Girl Scouts' day camps, which help girls who summer in the city to get as much fun out of their vacation as do those who pass it in the woods or at the shore.

"This is the real thing," said Mary to me, as she paused in gathering an armful of brushwood for the fire. "It's hard work, too," she added, as though that fact set the final stamp of dignity upon their occupation.

"My mother says she'd much rather have me here than hanging around the house," said the studious Emma, who was armed with a book and found her best fun in handicrafts. Jane has never before done any actual camping, and she goes about her chores with wide-eyed wonder, from cooking eggs on hot stones to learning how to shoot a bow and arrow and to make picture frames from long twigs broken from shrubs growing about the camp site.

Some of the camp centers are outdoors; others are held at local Girl Scout headquarters and other buildings where the girls meet to do craft work and use as starting points for tramps and excursions into the country or for trips of historical interest. There are five camp centers in Manhattan and one in each of the other boroughs.

Camp Nawauqua, the day-camp center in the Bronx, is the beautiful old Huntington Estate on Long Island Sound. The extensive grounds include open grassy spots suitable for active sports, an old orchard, flagstone walks lined with pines, elms and sweeping beech trees. All this is within a five-minute walk from a subway station.

Other outdoor camps are on Washington Heights, at Rockaway Point, L. I., and at Wolfe's Pond, Princess Bay, Staten Island.

"The programs at these day camps have gone beyond strictly Girl Scout activities," Mrs. Robert G. Mead, chairman of the Girl Scouts Federation of Greater New York, said. "They have been arranged to provide the best that the surroundings and facilities will permit in educational and recreational pursuits intended to appeal to girls, absorb their physical energies and provide mental relaxation.

# NEWS INK REMOVAL SHOWN PUBLISHERS

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 19 (AP)—Ink can now be removed from old newspapers, making possible remanufacture of the pulp with a resultant saving of at least 50 per cent in the cost of white paper, Mr. James Flett, of Chicago, told the thirteenth annual convention of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association here yesterday.

Mr. Flett, head of a waste paper disposal organization, demonstrated the discovery, using a new type of ink and remover. He said directory publishers in various large cities had already accepted the method as commercially practical.

# Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Sarah A. Hendrickson, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
F. W. Hendrickson, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Frederic C. Hendrickson, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice K. Baker, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. G. W. Davies, New Haven, Conn.
Miss Dorothy Davies, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Charles P. Noser, Rochester, N. Y.
C. P. Noser, Rochester, N. Y.
R. W. Noser, Rochester, N. Y.
B. Bilichkoff, Norwalk, Conn.
Eleanor James, Plainfield, N. J.
Alice James, Plainfield, N. J.
Virginia James, Plainfield, N. J.
Mrs. W. C. Whitaker, Yonkers, N. Y.
Edith H. Church, Ithaca, N. Y.
Helen S. Dykeman, St. Louis, Mo.
E. Jessie Ely, Boulder, Colo.
Mrs. Lucile Coulter, Merchantville, N. J.
Miss Joanna Williams, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Daisy Armstrong, Toronto, Canada.
Matthew H. Armstrong, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. Emily A. Watkins, Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Bernice B. Jewett, Lowell, Mass.
Miss Myrtle E. Masterman, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. John W. Watkins, Jacksonville, Fla.
John W. Watkins, Jacksonville, Fla.
Bettie R. Linn, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. Daisy C. Linn, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Miss Helen F. Smith, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss May Arnold, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss Elizabeth Hedges, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Franklin S. Frisbee, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Franklin S. Frisbee, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Mrs. Ida E. G. Meader, Pawtucket, R. I.
Miss May L. Meader, Pawtucket, R. I.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FIRST CLASS . . from $175
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MILLIGAN & HIGGINS GLUE CO.
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*You're invited . . .*
HAMILTON INN *In the Adirondacks*
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Comfortable in the extreme. Wonderful fishing, boating, bathing. Donald Ross Golf Course, tennis and all outdoor sports. Good food, splendid orchestra. American plan, $6 to $7 per day with private bath. We repeat . . . *you're invited.*
ARCHIE HURLBURT, *Manager*
Winters . . . Lakeside Inn, Mount Dora, Fla.

Gift Shop

Headquarters for Fine Waterford Glass, Jensen Silver, Danish Pewter, Lalique Glass, Petit Point Bags, Old English Jewelry, Baxter Prints, Italian and French Linens and Imported Novelties.

THIRD FLOOR

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

Dude Ranches

*Ideal summer vacation places for the whole family*

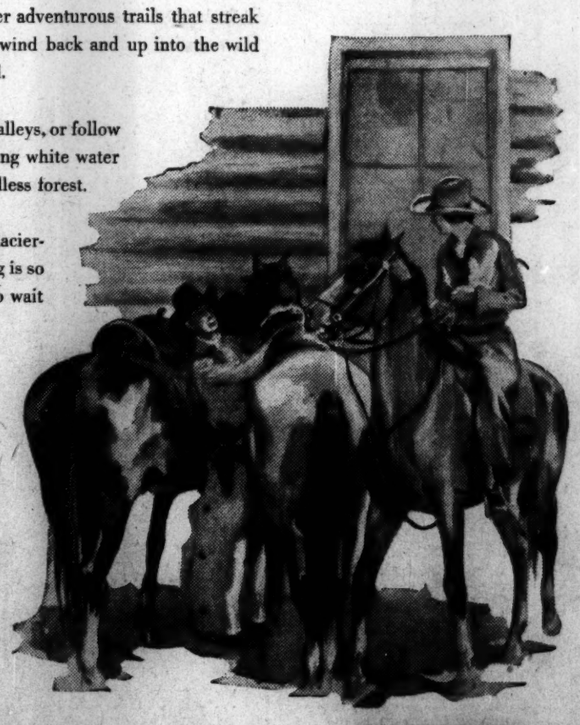
RIDE a western pony over adventurous trails that streak the endless plains, or wind back and up into the wild heart of the mountain world.

Hike through flower-filled valleys, or follow a sparkling stream of swirling white water hurrying through the boundless forest.

Fish in ice-cold lakes and glacier-fed streams where the fishing is so good that the trout have to wait their turn.

Sleep in a tiny log cabin through long crisp nights that call for blankets.

Play through warm, sunny, cloudless days . . . . hobnobbing with the bronzed cowboys, learning to twirl a rope, riding the roundup and watching the ranch work or helping with it if you wish.



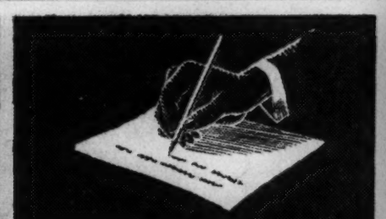
The Dude Ranches are situated in the Shoshone National Forest and in the Bighorn Mountains of Wyoming, in the Beartooth and Absaroka Mountains of south-central Montana.

*Booklets free upon request.*

ALBERT COTSWORTH, Jr.
Passenger Traffic Manager
Burlington Railroad, Chicago

Burlington Route

RIDE WITH FLOATING POWER



WRITE ABOUT FLOATING POWER

WIN WITH FLOATING POWER

CLOSES JULY 31

$25,000 PLYMOUTH 50-WORD CONTEST

*1703 Cash Prizes for the best descriptions of a Plymouth Floating Power Ride*

Last Opportunity
*to get your share of this money*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st | prize | $1,000 |
| 2nd | prize | 500 |
| 3rd | prize | 250 |
| 50 | prizes of $100 | 5,000 |
| 100 | prizes of $50 | 5,000 |
| 200 | prizes of $25 | 5,000 |
| 300 | prizes of $10 | 3,000 |
| 1050 | prizes of $5 | 5,250 |
| 1703 | prizes | $25,000 |

*Easy To Enter*

Anyone of legal driving age is eligible. Get entry form at any DeSoto, Dodge or Chrysler dealer. Write, in 50 words or less, your description of a Plymouth Floating Power Ride. The judges are Robert L. Ripley, creator of "Believe it or Not!" Barney Oldfield, veteran race-driver; Damon Runyon, well-known sports writer, whose decisions will be final. In case of ties, duplicate prizes will be awarded. Contest closes midnight, July 31, 1932.

THERE'S still time for you to enter the $25,000 Plymouth Floating Power Ride Contest.

But hurry if you want to win one of these rich cash prizes—if you want to get up some fine morning and have the postman hand you a check for $1,000.

Get your official entry form today from any DE SOTO, DODGE or CHRYSLER dealer.

See the new Plymouth. Ride in it. Drive it. Or ask any Plymouth owner about his car.

He'll tell you—or a Plymouth ride will show you—that Floating Power has banished all vibration. That the new Plymouth is the smoothest-running, the easiest-riding thing on wheels. THAT ANY CAR WITHOUT PATENTED FLOATING POWER IS OUT-OF-DATE.

Write your impressions of a Floating Power ride. Write simply, briefly. Not more than fifty words.

*LOOK AT ALL THREE LOWEST-PRICED CARS*

Compare features. See how much more the Plymouth offers in smoothness and economy.

Modern features that contribute to the joy of a Plymouth Floating Power ride.

Remember, the $25,000 Plymouth Floating Power Ride Contest has only a few more days to run. Entries close at midnight, July 31st.

You just can't pass up an opportunity like this. It's the easiest kind of money to get in these hard-money days. Entry forms at any DE SOTO, DODGE or CHRYSLER salesroom.

● 10 NEW PLYMOUTH MODELS—$495 and up. THRIFT MODELS—2-door Sedan, $495, 4-door Sedan, $575. All prices f. o. b. factory.

PLYMOUTH AS LOW AS $495

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—DESOTO, DODGE AND CHRYSLER DEALERS

# JAPS ARRIVE IN BLAZE OF GLORY

## 10,000 Turn Out to Welcome Third Contingent of Japanese Athletes

LOS ANGELES, July 19 (AP)—Spurred on by enthusiastic welcomes staged by other nations, the Japanese brought their final contingent of Olympic Games athletes into the Olympic village in a blaze of glory yesterday.

The Nipponese, intent on going the rest of the world one better even down to the events of the classic here July 30 to Aug. 14, turned out 10,000 strong to usher in their third group of stars, numbering 106 athletes and officials.

Flag-bedecked, the liner Taiyo Maru drew up at the pier to the tune of Japan's special Olympic Games song. Prolonged cheering and flag waving, the flutter of serpentine and the sound of brass bands rent the air as the blue-and-white-clad stars leaned over the rails and grinned broadly.

The eight and four-oar crews were a husky lot. They refused to let deck hands take their shells to shore, and lifted them gently to the pier themselves.

As in the case of the second group of 63 athletes which arrived July 9, the team was paraded in motorcars to the city hall and from there to the Olympic village.

Yesterday's arrivals raised the total nations represented at the Olympic village to 21, with the Mexican team of approximately 50, and one Danish athlete moving into the athletes' sanctuary.

Today the remainder of Finland's team, 18 members of the Argentina team, the United States swimming team of 40, the French team consisting of 93 athletes and officials, the second Swedish group and the Polish team of 27 men and three women, are scheduled to add their numbers to the village population, which is rapidly nearing the 1000 mark.

# *KENT IS FAVORITE FOR CRICKET TITLE*

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, July 19—An easy victory by Sussex over Kent by 10 wickets, yesterday, after only two day's play, establishes the former as a firm southern favorite for first place at the head of the county cricket standing at the conclusion of the season. With four games in hand—which could yield 60 points—it is only 5 points behind Kent, the present leader in the race.

Kent and Sussex are both southern counties and have an excellent chance to end the monopoly of success of their northern rivals—Lancashire and Yorkshire in inter-county competition.

The home team, Kent, batted first, and because of remarkable bowling by M. W. Tate, the famous Sussex medium bowler, who took 6 wickets for 38 runs, backed up by R. S. G. Scott, who claimed 4 for 32, the innings was closed for a mere 76. Sussex replied with 300, of which J. H. Parks contributed 84, leaving Kent to obtain 224 to avert defeat by an innings margin. Despite a 72, not out, by L. E. G. Ames and 78 by C. Wright, Kent's second venture terminated in 229 and the visitors secured the 6 runs necessary for victory without loss.

# ANOTHER VICTORY FOR AUSTRALIANS

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, July 19—Deadly bowling by L. O'B. Fleetwood-Smith and Arthur Mailey, yesterday, gave the touring Australians their fourth victory in the five games played in Greater New York during the last few days by 80 runs and 5 wickets. The New York team fielded 15 players, but could not cope with the visiting team.

The home team batted first and was dismissed for only 116 runs. The Australians then went to bat and had lost only 3 wickets when they passed the New York total. Continuing batting until 6:30, they ran their total up to 196 runs for the loss of 5 wickets. Don Bradman, star batsman for the Australians, was dismissed for only eight runs.

ALL-NEW YORK

| | |
|---|---|
| L. C. K. Wood, c Richardson, b McCabe | 9 |
| W. Woodhead, b McCabe | 0 |
| E. G. Hull, c McCabe, b Fleetwood-Smith | 10 |
| A. N. Hutt, c McCabe, b Fleetwood-Smith | 14 |
| R. G. Ormsby, c Ives, b Fleetwood-Smith | 12 |
| R. Vaughan, l b w, b Mailey | 15 |
| W. S. Tunley, b Fleetwood-Smith | 1 |
| H. M. Rogers, c Richardson, b Mailey | 3 |
| F. Swingler, c Kippax, b Mailey | 9 |
| R. A. Wiles, not out | 12 |
| H. R. Flick, run out | 6 |
| J. Peredes, b Mailey | 4 |
| L. W. Demotte, c Bradman, b Fleetwood-Smith | 6 |
| H. Lewis, c Ives, b Fleetwood-Smith | 6 |
| F. Garcia, b Fleetwood-Smith | 2 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total | 116 |

Runs at fall of each wicket—3, 8, 25, 32, 55, 58, 61, 69, 76, 87, 94, 101, 111, 116.

AUSTRALIANS

| | |
|---|---|
| V. Y. Richardson, b Garcia | 25 |
| E. K. Tolhurst, b Rogers | 37 |
| Don Bradman, c Tunley, b DeMotte | 8 |
| A. F. Kippax, not out | 65 |
| S. J. McCabe, c Hull, b Rogers | 45 |
| E. P. Rofe, not out | 12 |
| Extras | 4 |
| Total (5 wickets) | 196 |

Runs at fall of each wicket—46, 55, 91, 158, 158.

Bowling Analysis

AUSTRALIANS

| Bowlers— | Balls | Maidens | Runs | Wickets |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| McCabe | 30 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Ives | 24 | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Fleetwood-Smith | 76 | 0 | 46 | 7 |
| Mailey | 72 | 0 | 45 | 4 |

ALL-NEW YORK

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Garcia | 54 | 0 | 63 | 1 |
| De Motte | 36 | 0 | 35 | 1 |
| Rogers | 48 | 1 | 40 | 3 |
| Vaughan | 12 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Peredes | 18 | 0 | 34 | 0 |

### OLYMPIC WINNERS AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP)—Olympic championship winners of all nations will compete in an international track and field meet here on the night of Aug. 18, J. Lyman Bingham, assistant to President Avery Brundage of the National A. A. U., announced yesterday. The meet will be held at Soldier Field. Finland and Germany will be represented by full teams, according to Bingham, while other nations will be represented by their outstanding stars. The United States team also will be at full strength for the meet, which will be a sort of one-night edition of the Olympic Games.

### DAVIS NAMED AS COACH

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PRINCETON, N. J., July 19—Arthur P. Davis '21 has been appointed coach of the Princeton 150-pound football team for next year. He is a former varsity and freshman football coach and will be assisted in his new duties by James Reed, assistant wrestling coach.

# *Mrs. L. A. Harper Plays Fine Tennis*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 19—Seven of the eight seeded players in the Essex County Club women's invitation lawn tennis singles reached the third round of play yesterday and the eighth was eliminated through defaulting. She was Mrs. Dorothy Weisel Hack of Chicago, and was seeded fourth.

Probably the most impressive exhibition of tennis yesterday was given by Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, Calif., who is seeded No. 1 and was making her first appearance in the East this year, having just returned from England where she played on the United States Wightman Cup team. She won her second-round match against Mrs. John Yerxa of Boston without the loss of a single game.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, winner of the Longwood invitation singles last week, lost only three games to Mrs. E. K. Nash of Boston, in their second-round match; while Mary Greef of Kansas City, who is seeded No. 2, lost only one game in her second-round match against Virginia Cross of Providence.

ESSEX COUNTY CLUB WOMEN'S TENNIS SINGLES—First Round

Helen Jones, Swampscott, won from Mrs. Stanley Hack, Chicago, by default.

Mary B. Gibbs, Baltimore, defeated Serita Bartlett, Beverly Farms, 7—5, 6—4.

Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., defeated Margaret Cluett, Troy, N. Y., 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. William Hester, New York, defeated Virginia Ellis, Brookline, 6—2, 6—4.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Allison Harrison, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—1.

Joanna Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mary Cottman, Baltimore, 6—0, 6—1.

Dorrance H. Chase, Boston, defeated Elizabeth Marston, Boston, 6—3, 6—1.

Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Florence LeBoutillier, New York, 6—4, 6—2.

Mary Greef, Kansas City, won from Mrs. E. F. Macnichol, Beverly Farms, by default.

Virginia Cross, Providence, defeated Mrs. Herbert Yerxa, Brookline, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Robert H. Morris, Brookline, won from Priscilla Phelan, Manchester, by default.

Carolyn Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. J. L. Bremer, Boston, 6—1, 6—4.

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Bobbsy Ellsworth, Hamilton, 6—0, 6—0.

Lee Palfrey, Brookline, won from Mrs. Herbert Black, Boston, by default.

Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, 6—3, 6—2.

Margaret Blake, Lenox, defeated Polly Palfrey, Brookline, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round

Mrs. L. A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Mrs. John Yerxa, Boston, 6—0, 6—0.

Mary B. Gibbs, Baltimore, defeated Helen Jones, Swampscott, 6—1, 6—0.

Katharine Winthrop, Hamilton, defeated Rosamond Newton, Boston, 6—1, 6—2.

Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, defeated Mrs. William Hester, 9—7, 6—2.

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, defeated Margaret Haskell, Boston, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, defeated Joanna Palfrey, Brookline, 6—1, 6—1.

Baroness Maud Levi, New York, defeated Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, 6—2, 6—4.

Dorrance H. Chase, Philadelphia, defeated Anne Page, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Reginald Smithwick, Boston, 6—3, 6—0.

Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Virginia Cross, Providence, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, New York, defeated Mrs. E. K. Nash, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.

Carolyn Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. R. H. Morris, Brookline, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. Marjorie Morrill Painter, Dedham, defeated Mrs. William M. Shedden, Boston, 6—0, 6—0.

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Lee Palfrey, Brookline, 6—2, 6—3.

Anne Townsend, Philadelphia, won from Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Boston, by default.

Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Margaret Blake, Lenox, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5.

# DR. ALEKHINE LEADS IN CHESS TOURNEY

BERNE, Switz., July 19 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Alekhine, world's champion, yesterday assumed the lead in the international chess masters' tournament by defeating H. Grob of Switzerland. The other winners in the third round were Dr. Vollmy, Dr. Naegeli, Paul Johner and J. Colin, all Swiss. Three games resulted in draws. The summary:

First Board—Hans Johner, Switzerland, drew with Salo Flohr, Czechoslovakia; Second Board—E. D. Bogoljubow, Germany, drew with Dr. O. Bernstein, France; Third Board—Prof. Rivier, Switzerland, drew with Dr. Euwe, Holland; Fourth Board—Dr. Voellmy defeated W. Henneberger, Switzerland; Fifth Board—Dr. Alekhine defeated Grob; Sixth Board—Paul Johner defeated Dr. Staehelin, Switzerland; Seventh Board—J Colin defeated Mir Sultan Khan, India; Eighth Board—Dr. Naegeli defeated F. Gygli, Switzerland.

The standing of the leading players: Dr. Alekhine, 3—0; Colin, Flohr and Dr. Voellmy, each 2½—½; Dr. Bernstein, Dr. Euwe and W. Henneberger, each 2—1; Dr. Naegeli and Prof. Rivier, each 1½—½.

### OLYMPIC YACHTING JUDGES NAMED

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19—Benjamin Weston of Los Angeles, Samuel Dauchry of Chicago and Warren McBryde of this city have been named by Clifford Mallory of New York, president of the North American Yacht Racing Union, to be judges for the Olympic yachting championships to be decided off San Pedro, Aug. 5-10.

# PHILLIES STOP PIRATES, 5-4

## Lee's Single in Eleventh Decides—Giants Best Cubs

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 48 | 34 | .585 |
| Chicago | 47 | 38 | .553 |
| Boston | 46 | 42 | .523 |
| Philadelphia | 44 | 45 | .494 |
| Brooklyn | 42 | 45 | .483 |
| St. Louis | 41 | 44 | .482 |
| New York | 38 | 44 | .463 |
| Cincinnati | 40 | 54 | .426 |

RESULTS JULY 18

Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 4 (11 innings).
New York 13, Chicago 3.
Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 4.
Other clubs not scheduled.

Pittsburgh's streak of victories in extra-inning games was snapped yesterday by Philadelphia, when the Phillies put across their winning run in the first of the eleventh and won by 5 to 4. The New York Giants pounded Chicago pitching for a 13-to-3 triumph. Brooklyn climbed up into fifth place in the National League standing by defeating St. Louis, 7 to 4. These were the only games scheduled.

When the Phillies put over the deciding run in the eleventh, it was the first time the Pirates had lost an extra-inning game since May 9. The winners had a three-run lead until the sixth, but the Pirates tied the score in their half of the inning. Hal Lee won the game in the eleventh with a single that scored Don Hurst, who had singled and been sacrificed to second by Whitney. French pitched the entire game for the Pirates.

The Giants touched Chicago pitching for 20 hits yesterday and took advantage of five errors to score 13 runs. Eight runs crossed the plate in the eighth before the Cubs could retire their opponents. Johnny Vergez and Joe Moore shared hitting honors for the Giants, each getting four safeties. The former included a double and triple in his collection. Herman Bell held the Cubs to six hits.

Hack Wilson and Glenn Wright led the Dodgers to victory over the champion Cardinals. Wilson's double drove in two big runs for Brooklyn in the seventh, when the Cards were trying to protect a one-run lead. In the eighth, Wright connected with a homer after Cuccinello had singled, to give the Dodgers two more runs. Mungo and Shaute divided the pitching for the Dodgers, the latter getting credit for the triumph.

AT PITTSBURGH

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phila. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1— | 5 | 13 | 3 |
| Pitts. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 4 | 10 | 1 |

Batteries—J. Elliott, Collins and Davis; French and Grace. Winning pitcher—Collins. Umpires—Klem and Magee. Time—2h. 10m.

AT ST. LOUIS

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0— | 7 | 11 | 2 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 4 | 7 | 2 |

Batteries—Mungo, Shaute and Lopez; Haines, Stout, Carleton and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Shaute. Losing pitcher—Stout. Umpires—Stark and Rigler. Time—2h. 23m.

AT CHICAGO

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0— | 13 | 20 | 0 |
| Chicago | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2— | 3 | 6 | 5 |

Batteries—Bell and Hogan; Bush, Smith, May, Grimes and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Bush. Umpires—Barr, Reardon and Pfirman. Time—2h. 6m.

# AMERICAN YACHTS WIN SECOND RACE

RYDE, Isle of Wight, July 19 (AP)—The United States today won the second of the series of races among six-meter yacht teams for the British-America Cup. All four United States boats finished ahead of the four British entries in the first test yesterday.

The American yacht Jill led the fleet home with Bob Kat second and Nancy third. The four British boats, led by Nana, then came in. Lucie, the fourth American boat and yesterday's winner, was eighth and last. The victory today gave the United States fleet 22¼ points.

### INDEPENDENCE, TOPEKA ARE OUT

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., July 19 (AP)—Beset by financial troubles, representatives of the Western Association baseball circuit decided last night to drop Independence and Topeka, Kan., and attempt to continue operation as a four-club organization. The Topeka club has decided to disband. The Independence franchise will be transferred to Hutchinson, Kan., and the present Hutchinson team will merge with Bartlesville, Okla., present leader of the circuit. Muskogee, Okla., and Springfield, Mo., are other members of the association. A new schedule will be drafted today.

# BY-PLAYS

### WHAT WILL THE ANSWER BE?

WHEN the International Athletic Federation holds its 1932 meeting at Los Angeles, Calif., in connection with the Xth Olympiad, one of the questions which is going to receive considerable consideration is that of what is an amateur. The introduction of this question to the body will not be anything very new, as it has come up for serious discussion in years past; but with the French authorities said to be intending to ask for the formation of an entirely new class of athlete, the subject will attract more than the usual amount of attention.

Some years ago the question of permitting athletes who worked for a living to be reimbursed for the salary they would lose while taking part in games which were held at a distance from their place of work was taken up; but it was frowned upon at that time by the athletic powers that be. This year, if reports are correct, there will be a determined battle waged in favor of this type of athlete, who is to be known as the "non-amateur." He would be permitted to make a certain number of appearances each year and to receive the equivalent of the salary he would earn at his regular work.

There is no question but what there are many fine athletes who cannot afford to lose their pay for any length of time. Paying their expenses will not reimburse them enough. Other athletes have positions with concerns which grant them leave of absence with pay; but these cases are few and far between. The college athlete or the athlete with plenty of money is able to take part in all the competition he cares to engage in. It is questionable if the time has yet arrived when this new class will receive international recognition; but there is no question but what the movement has a lot of justice in it, and its adoption might go a long way toward making amateur sports more amateur than they are at the present time.

### STARTS THAT NEED STOPPING

The popular sport in England of motorcycle racing on dirt tracks is being adversely affected by the difficulty of getting the competitors away to a fair start. The rule on this matter provides that the speed of the riders, until they come within 40 yards of the starting line, shall be set by the inside man. After passing the 40-yard line a rider is not allowed to reduce speed; but he must not accelerate until he has gone across the actual starting line. Northern and southern experts have different notions as how to profit by the rule and the result, when they meet, is an inordinate amount of jockeying for advantage before races have actually begun.

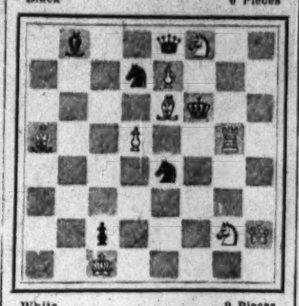
Much thought has been devoted to the elimination of the false starts which have become such a disagreeable feature of the sport, but up to the time of writing the problem had defied solution. The best idea, some think, has been that of hitching all the competitors to a motorcar, which they would tow to the starting line and from which they would be simultaneously released. It is generally agreed that something must be done if public patronage of the tracks is to be retained.

# CHESS

*by Frederick P. Chevalier*

PROBLEM NO. 1427
By O. B. Spencer

Black 6 Pieces

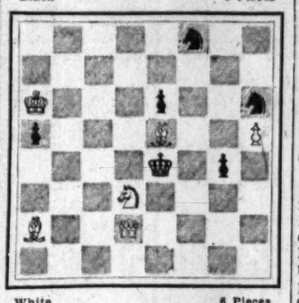


White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1428
By E. Bostrom

Black 6 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
First Prize, Swedish Chess Federation

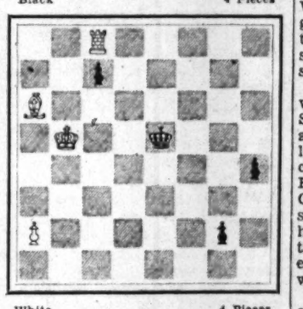
SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1425. Kt-Q5
No. 1426. 1. R-R — KxP
2. Q-Kt
1. ——— — PxP
2. B-K
1. ——— — P-Kt7
2. Kt-K

End-Game No. 104. White wins: 1 PxP, K-B2; 2 Kt-Kt4, R-R5; 3 Kt-B6, KxP; 4 P-Kt3 and wins.

END-GAME NO. 105

Black 4 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and win

NOTES

Sir George A. Thomas has won his eleventh title of the London Chess Club. He had a score of 13½-2½, losing to G. Wheatcroft and E. Jesty. H. Saunders drew against the champion. The standing follows: Sir G. A. Thomas, 13½-2½; R. P. Winter, 10½-4½; F. Alexander, 10-6; R. Newman, 10-6; G. Wheatcroft, 10-6; E. Jesty, 9-6; H. Saunders, 8-8; R. Spitz, 8-8; E. Sergeant, 5-9; C. Heath, 6-9; H. Griffiths, 6-10; H. Uber, 6-10; R. Walker, 6-10; W. Gooding, 4½-11½; P. Sergeant, 4-12, and J. H. Morrison, 3-12.

GAMES

Following the conclusion of the first half of his match with Flohr, Dr. Max Euwe of Holland engaged Rudolf Spielmann of Vienna in a match of four games. Result, a victory for Euwe. The Dutch master won the first and fourth games, while the second and third encounters resulted in draws. Final score: Euwe, 3-1; Spielmann, 1-3. Following is the score of the first game of the match:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| Spielmann White | Euwe Black | Spielmann White | Euwe Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 17 BxKt | PxB |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-QB3(a) | 18 Q-Kt3(d) | BxBch |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 19 BxKt | BxP |
| 4 Kt-B3 | P-K3 | 20 KR-QKt | Q-B7 |
| 5 P-K3(b) | QKt-Q2 | 21 RxP | QR-Kt |
| 6 Kt-K5 | B-K2 | 22 R-QB | QxRP |
| 7 B-Q3 | Castles | 23 RxR | RxR |
| 8 P-B4 | P-B4 | 24 Kt-B6 | R-K |
| 9 PxQP | KtxP | 25 P-R3 | P-KR3 |
| 10 KtxKt | PxKt | 26 R-B5 | Q-Kt8ch |
| 11 Castles | Kt-B3 | 27 K-R2 | B-Q2 |
| 12 B-Q2 | PxP | 28 P-Q5 | P-B4 |
| 13 PxP | Kt-K5 | 29 R-B | Q-R7ch |
| 14 B-K3 | Q-Kt3 | 30 K-Kt | QxP |
| 15 P-B5 | QxKtP | Resigns | |
| 16 Q-B3(c) | B-Kt4 | | |

(a) Not as strong as 2 . . . P-K4.

(b) Weak. B-Kt5 is the proper continuation. If Black captures and attempts to maintain the gambit pawn: 5 . . . PxP; 6 P-QR4, B-Kt5; 7 P-K4, P-Kt4; 8 P-K5, P-KR3; 9 PxKt, PxB; 10 BPxP, R-Kt; 11 PxP, PxP; 12 Kt-K5 with a winning attack.

(c) The sacrifice which White must have intended on his fifteenth move, to wit: 16 BxKt, PxB; 17 P-B6, BxP; 18 RxB is not quite sound.

(d) If 18 QxP, BxP; 19 QxB, BxBch; 20 K-R, BxP; 21 KtxP, B-B3; 22 Kt-Q6, Q-K4.

The following games are from "Every Game Check Mate":

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING
Played at Carlsbad, 1925

| Gruenfeld White | Alekhine Black | Gruenfeld White | Alekhine Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 18 Q-Q2 | Kt-K4! |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 19 BxKt(b) | BxB |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 | 20 Q-B2 | P-Kt3 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | B-K2 | 21 Q-K2 | Kt-B5 |
| 5 B-Kt5 | QKt-Q2 | 22 B-K4! | B-Kt2! |
| 6 P-K3 | Castles | 23 BxB | QxB |
| 7 R-B | P-B3 | 24 R-B | P-K4 |
| 8 Q-B2 | P-QR3! | 25 Kt-Kt3 | P-K5 |
| 9 P-QR3 | P-R3 | 26 Kt-Q4 | KR-Q |
| 10 B-R4 | R-K | 27 KR-Q | Kt-K4 |
| 11 B-Q3 | PxP | 28 Kt-R2? | Kt-Q6 |
| 12 BxP | P-QKt4 | 29 RxR | QxR |
| 13 B-R2 | P-B4 | 30 P-B3 | RxKt |
| 14 P-Q(a) | PxP | 31 PxP(c) | Kt-B5! |
| 15 KtxQP | Q-Kt3 | 32 PxKt | Q-B5! |
| 16 B-Kt | B-Kt2! | 33 QxQ | RxRch |
| 17 Castles | QR-B | 34 Q-B(d) | |

(a) Better 14 Castles, the QR is better at QB whither it soon goes, the text move wastes time.

(b) The beginning of a clever maneuver to force the exchange of Black's dangerous QB. Black remains, however, with the better game.

(c) If 31 PxR, BxPch; 32 K-B, Kt-B5; 33 QxP, Q-B8ch; 34 K-K, KtxPch; 35 K-Q2, B-K6ch and wins.

(d) Black mates in two moves.

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE
Played at Dortmund, 1928

| Spielmann White | Colle Black | Spielmann White | Colle Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-K4 | Kt-KB3 | 15 BxKt | PxB |
| 2 P-K5 | Kt-Q4 | 16 QxP | Kt-Q2 |
| 3 P-QB4 | Kt-Kt3 | 17 Kt-R4? | P-QKt4!(a) |
| 4 P-Q4 | P-Q3 | 18 PxP | B-Q3 |
| 5 P-B4 | B-B4 | 19 QR-K | Q-K2 |
| 6 Kt-QB3 | PxP | 20 B-Q3 | Kt-K4 |
| 7 BPxP | P-K3 | 21 K-R | P-B5 |
| 8 B-K3 | Kt-B3 | 22 R-K2 | QR-K |
| 9 B-K2 | B-K2 | 23 Kt-B3 | Q-R5 |
| 10 Kt-B3 | Castles | 24 Kt-K4 | Kt-Kt5 |
| 11 Castles | P-B3! | 25 P-KR3 | P-B6! |
| 12 Kt-KR4? | PxP | 26 RxP | RxR |
| 13 KtxB | PxKt | 27 Kt-B6ch(b) | |
| 14 P-Q5 | Kt-Q8! | | |

(a) A beautiful counter to White's last move, which merely put his Kt out of play. Black now with B-Q3 seizes the diagonal Q3-KR7 and the B cannot be driven away by P-B5.

(b) Black mates in at most 14 moves.

### OHIO STATE FOOTBALL ON RADIO

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 19 (AP)—Ohio State University will continue to radiocast its home football games, Athletic Director L. W. St. John recently announced. "Our experience," he explained, "seems to show that radio cuts down football attendance," but that "we appreciate the friendly interest and support shown by the public in the university and its athletic teams. We are taking this interest fully into account in arranging to broadcast next fall's games."

# A'S AND TIGERS CLIMB IN RACE

## Yanks Best White Sox, but Lose Babe Ruth—Boston Also Wins

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 60 | 28 | .682 |
| Philadelphia | 52 | 38 | .578 |
| Cleveland | 51 | 38 | .573 |
| Detroit | 47 | 38 | .553 |
| Washington | 49 | 40 | .551 |
| St. Louis | 39 | 48 | .439 |
| Chicago | 30 | 56 | .349 |
| Boston | 21 | 65 | .244 |

RESULTS JULY 18

New York 6, Chicago 4.
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 1.
Detroit 8, Washington 6.
Detroit 2, Washington 1.
Boston 4, Cleveland 2.

Philadelphia and Detroit bettered their positions yesterday in the American League pennant race. The Athletics took possession of second place by virtue of an 8-to-1 victory over St. Louis. Detroit won two games from Washington, 8 to 6 and 2 to 1, and went back into fourth place. The New York Yankees defeated Chicago, 6 to 4, but lost the services of Babe Ruth for about three weeks. Boston beat Cleveland at Fenway Park, 4 to 2.

Tony Freitas won his sixth straight game for the Athletics, although forced to retire in the fifth inning. In the fifth, he made an unusual double play unassisted, trapping Levey off third and Blaeholder between second and third. Making the play, however, Blaeholder stepped on his ankle and forced the young pitcher to leave the game. The A's bunched hits in the seventh and eighth. Cochrane connected with his thirteenth homer of the season in the eighth with two mates on base.

Earl Whitehill kept 13 Washington hits well scattered in the first game of Detroit's double victory. The Tigers pounded the ball in the pinches, Stone leading the atack with four out of four. Washington used four pitchers, Lloyd Brown getting the defeat. Webb's double, West's fumble and Walker's single gave the Tigers one of their runs in the second game. Myer's error, a sacrifice and a double by Davis scored the winning run in the fifth.

Although George Pipgras was wild at times against the White Sox, the Yanks managed to put over a victory. The triumph was a costly one, however, for the New York club will be without the services of Babe Ruth for at least three weeks. Chasing Selph's short fly in the seventh, Ruth met with a leg mishap and had to be assisted from the field. Gehrig, Lazzeri and Sewell hit home runs for the Yanks, while Kress made one for the Sox.

The Red Sox bunched their hits off Jack Russell, a former team mate. Singles by Olson and Johnson, together with Jolley's double, figured in the scoring of two Boston runs in the first. The Red Sox put across another in the fourth, and then a single by Johnson, Jolley's second double and an infield out gave them one in the eighth. Andrews went the route for the winners. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | x— | 8 | 13 | 0 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1— | 1 | 12 | 0 |

Batteries—Freitas, Krausse, Grove and Cochrane; Blaeholder and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Freitas. Umpires—Nallin, Van Graflan and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 5m.

AT WASHINGTON

First Game

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0— | 8 | 13 | 1 |
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0— | 6 | 13 | 1 |

Batteries—Whitehill and Ruel; Brown, Coffman, Burke, Marberry and Berg. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Owens and Ormsby. Time—2h. 11m.

Second Game

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 1 | 6 | 3 |

Batteries—Bridges, Uhle and Hayworth; Crowder and Berg, Maple. Winning pitcher—Bridges. Umpires—Ormsby and Owens. Time—2h. 14m.

AT NEW YORK

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | x— | 6 | 8 | 1 |
| Chicago | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1— | 4 | 6 | 3 |

Batteries—Pipgras and Jorgens; Gaston, Gregory and Berry. Losing pitcher—Gaston. Umpires—McGowan and Dinneen. Time—1h. 54m.

AT BOSTON

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | x— | 4 | 9 | 0 |
| Cleveland | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0— | 2 | 11 | 1 |

Batteries—Andrews and Connolly; Russell, Brown and Myatt. Losing pitcher—Russell. Umpires—Guthrie and Geisel. Time—1h. 42m.

### MICHIGAN SPORT DEALT BLOW

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 19 (AP)—University of Michigan football prospects were dealt a severe blow recently when athletic authorities announced the loss of four athletes through scholastic failures. Coach Harry S. Kipke said that Du Val P. Goldsmith '33, Christianburg, Va., and Claire E. Purdum '33, Beaver, Penna., tackles, and Estil S. Tessmer '33, Ann Arbor, a quarterback, all virtually certain of making the varsity eleven in the fall, are ineligible. At the same time Fred Hosler, Huntington, Ind., a freshman baseball pitcher, has been placed on the "home" list and will be unable to accompany the Wolverine baseball squad when it leaves Aug. 14 for Japan.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minneapolis | 56 | 36 | .609 |
| Indianapolis | 52 | 43 | .547 |
| Milwaukee | 49 | 42 | .538 |
| Columbus | 50 | 46 | .521 |
| Kansas City | 47 | 47 | .500 |
| Toledo | 47 | 51 | .480 |
| Louisville | 38 | 52 | .422 |
| St. Paul | 35 | 57 | .380 |

RESULTS JULY 18

St. Paul 4, Indianapolis 3.
Columbus 9, Milwaukee 8.
Minneapolis 7, Louisville 3.
Louisville 12, Minneapolis 5.
Kansas City 6, Toledo 3.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Memphis | 63 | 31 | .670 |
| Chattanooga | 62 | 34 | .646 |
| Nashville | 44 | 45 | .494 |
| Little Rock | 44 | 47 | .484 |
| Birmingham | 42 | 50 | .457 |
| New Orleans | 42 | 54 | .438 |
| Knoxville | 42 | 56 | .429 |
| Atlanta | 36 | 58 | .383 |

RESULT JULY 18

Knoxville 5, Chattanooga 2.
Only game scheduled.

### UPSET IN NORTHWEST DOUBLES

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 19 (AP)—Henry Pruscff and Bob Johnson of Portland were beaten in a surprise victory here recently by Don Lewis and Henry Neer, both of Portland, for the doubles title of northwest tennis championships. The sectional doubles final was the best match of the week among the men. Prusoff and Johnson had been figured to win. They started out by literally sweeping Neer and Lewis off their feet, winning the first set, 6—3. But the Portland men came back to win the next three, 8—6, 9—7, 6—4.

### FEDERAL WATER SERVICE

NEW YORK, July 18—Federal Water Service Corp. reports for the 12 months ended May 31 balance of earnings distributable to class A stock after providing for taxes, all charges and unpaid preferred dividend requirements was $687,535 or $1.21 a share on 570,195 shares of class A, compared with $2.62 a share on class A in the 12 months ended May 31, 1931. Above figures include earnings from properties now owned disregarding dates of acquisition.

# *FONK SAILS ZOA TO SERIES LEAD*

LONG BEACH, Calif., July 19 (AP)—Eddie Fonk of Long Beach, premier western skipper of the star boat Zoa, took the second round of the National Olympic Games finals sailed yesterday, winning from Edwin Thorne's Mist of Long Island Sound, to take the series lead with nine points.

Jupiter, representing the Gulf Fleet and winner the previous day, was sailed to third by Gilbert Grah of New Orleans. The Jupiter is second in the standing with eight points and the Mist third with six.

In a stiff 16-mile westerly the Zoa came from third place in yesterday's run to grab the lead from the Honolulu entry, Nomad, which was sailed to fourth by F. C. Damon. The Zoa kept the lead from the third leg to the finish of the six-leg race.

The Great Lakes champion, Majella II, sailed by Ralph Bradley of Peoria, Ill., finished last, more than 10 minutes behind the winner.

In San Pedro Harbor, Naiad, graceful six-meter sloop from San Francisco, tied up the duel with Gallant for a place on the American team when she defeated her southern California rival by 52 seconds. Because of a protest made by the Naiad, it was considered possible last night that the first race, won by the Gallant, may be sailed over.

# *BRITISH ATHLETES ARRIVE IN CANADA*

TORONTO, July 19 (AP) —The British Olympic track and field team arrived here today en route to the Los Angeles games. Lord David Burghley, Olympic 400-meter hurdle champion, smiling and confident, predicted the British team, "small, but a good one," would give a good account of itself at Los Angeles,

# BENNETT TERMS WATERWAY PACT BOND OF AMITY

## Canadian Prime Minister Outlines Agreement With Washington

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, July 18—Announcement of the signing at Washington today of the St. Lawrence deep waterway treaty was accompanied by a long statement from the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, in which he set forth Canada's part in the negotiations and the future benefits expected to result from the treaty, "an enduring proof of the friendship" of the two countries.

The treaty, he said, deals only with that section of the St. Lawrence River which constitutes the boundary between the State of New York and the Province of Ontario.

"The national or Quebec section of the St. Lawrence River will be developed by the Dominion, with Canadian labor and materials. No control or supervision, direct or indirect, will be exercised by the United States over this national undertaking. A portion of this work has already been undertaken in the construction of the Beauharnois Canal.

"In the Upper Lakes section, which comprise that portion of the waterway from Lake Superior to the River St. Clair inclusive, the United States Government will complete the work upon which it has been engaged for many years, of deepening navigation channels and improving navigation facilities.

**Basis of Coöperation Defined**

"As both Canada and the United States possess rights in the international section of the St. Lawrence River, the development of the river for the combined benefit of navigation and power can only be undertaken by agreement and coöperation between the two countries. It is therefore necessary to have a treaty defining the basis of coöperation.

"As Canada has equal rights with the United States in the international section in respect to both navigation and power, this Government considered it essential that of the two canals required for navigation, one should be on the Canadian side and should be built by Canadian labor, with Canadian materials, and should be paid for by Canada.

"Similarly, it seemed proper that all costs of rehabilitation work on the Canadian side should be met by Canada, and that the work should be done by Canadians with Canadian materials. Under the terms of the treaty, therefore, Canada will construct and finance these navigations and rehabilitation works. The United States will exercise no supervision or control over their construction. Upon completion they will be owned and operated by Canada.

"Upon the same terms, the United States will build the locks and rehabilitation works upon the United States side of the international boundary. All river work will be constructed under the authority and direction of a construction commission on which the two countries will have equal representation. The United States will meet the entire costs of these river works.

"But in respect to the river works lying on the Canadian side of the boundary, Canadian engineers, Canadian workmen and Canadian material alone will be employed. Upon completion, all river works on the Canadian side of the international boundary will be owned, maintained and controlled by Canada.

"Development of the three sections of the waterway, namely the upper lakes section, the international section and the national section, will proceed concurrently.

"The fundamental consideration which governed the framing of our original proposal to the United States and the negotiations following upon it was that there should be no impairment or danger of impairment of the sovereign rights of Canada. That consideration has been rigidly observed."

**Proof of Friendship**

After describing the proportionate costs of the undertaking and the safeguarding of Canada's rights, Mr. Bennett concluded as follows:

"I said two years ago that the future of the Empire rests upon the upbuilding of Canada. I say it now. It is our duty to ourselves and to the Empire to do our utmost to equip this country for the part she is destined to play. And when by this treaty we fulfill the hope of the fathers of confederation, and provide the last and most important link in our east and west trade route, when we secure cheaper transportation for the west and the other parts of Canada, when we insure increased hydroelectric power and make possible the industrial growth dependent threupon, when we make free to the Empire the benefits of this waterway, and bring our markets nearer all its parts and bring its markets nearer us, I say we have but done our duty to ourselves and to the Empire. By this treaty, we provide the surest guarantee of our economic integrity and have moved one step nearer to our greatness of the future.

"This treaty will be the enduring proof of the friendship between the United States and Canada. It is a badge of our equality in opportunity, and in those other things by which the greatness of a country is determined. It manifests alike our mutual good will and our mutual interdependence."

## NEW CABIN LINER READY FOR TRIALS

Sailing deep water for the first time, the new cabin liner Manhattan, built at a cost of $10,000,000 by the New York Ship Building Company and said to be the largest passenger ship ever built in the United States, is to leave Camden, N. J., for sea trials on July 23, it was announced today at the local office of the United States Lines. The new boat will be run over a measured course off Rockland, Maine, and is to arrive at New York on July 26.

An elaborate reception for the Manhattan is planned prior to her entering transatlantic service. About 100,000 letters are expected to be taken to Europe on the first voyage, which starts from New York on Aug. 10. Those wishing to send mail bearing the special postmark of the initial voyage may do so by inclosing such mail in a special envelope addressed to the Sea Post Clerk, Steamship Manhattan, New York City, before Aug. 8.

**REVERE TRUST DIVIDEND**

Depositors of the closed Revere Trust Company are to receive the 15 per cent dividend, recently authorized by the Supreme Judicial Court, on Monday morning, July 25, it was announced yesterday by Mr. John W. Corcoran, liquidating agent of the closed bank.

## *Doric Columns Enrich Design*

Reprinted From Coos Bay Times-The Christian Science Monitor

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, MARSHFIELD, ORE.

## Christian Science Church Dedicated

MARSHFIELD, Ore. — A lengthy article was published in the Coos Bay Times recently in connection with dedication of the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, on Central Avenue, here. The historical account follows, in part:

"In June, 1906, a small group of students of Christian Science formed a society in Marshfield, and in May, 1917, the present church was incorporated.

"The site on Central Avenue, near Seventh Street, was purchased in 1924 for $5100. Cost of the church and its furnishings totaled $18,927. Actual construction of the edifice began in June, 1928, and work since has been steadily under way as fast as money was received to cover contracts.

"The building follows no special type of architecture. It is of cream stucco with white trim and red composition roof. The auditorium has a domed ceiling and beautiful art glass windows. The walls and ceiling are finished in rough plaster, tinted with old ivory, while the coloring of the woodwork also is of old ivory.

"On the west side of the building are the Sunday School rooms. The seating capacity of the auditorium is 200, and of the Sunday School 150. Panels of art glass between the Sunday School room and the auditorium were installed and may be raised, enabling the rooms to be thrown together for a lecture or an overflow meeting. There also are panels of art glass between the auditorium and the foyer."

## Threat of War Seen In North China Move

(Continued from Page 1)

submission of the Lytton report to Geneva.

Japanese military circles at Mukden and Chinchow are excited, but plans regarding further movements regarding the Jehol situation are shrouded in secrecy. The situation is further complicated as the result of Chinese reports declaring Soviet officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway requested and obtained Soviet military support for the purpose of protecting the railway westward from Harbin.

Meanwhile Japanese spokesmen describe as absurd reports indicating danger of a Japanese-Soviet clash in Manchuli is imminent..

## Invasion by Japanese Of Jehol Minimized

*By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI, July 19—Nanking officially minimizes Peiping reports of a Japanese invasion of Jehol. Direct reports from Gen. Tang Yu-lin, Governor of Jehol, indicate that the fighting is restricted and not likely to develop extensively.

A government spokesman Tuesday declared General Tang expected to retain control of Jehol without serious fighting and the Japanese are not expected to extend the military campaign into North China. It was stated that official reports do not indicate immediate developments outside Manchuria.

The Japanese bombing of Chaoyang is considered a reprisal for the capture of the Japanese negotiator and as a demonstration to persuade General Tang to withdraw support from the Manchurian volunteers. It is clear that Nanking desires and expects a prompt settlement of the Jehol dispute.

## Rail Mergers Faced Attack From Thornton

(Continued from Page 1)

ways, not the least of them being the expressions of approval you could get from oilers and engineers and freight conductors, down in the yards around midnight. .

Along with the rumors that there would be a consolidation of Canadian railways there have been rumors that Sir Henry would resign. Certainly if the situation could lead to a decision by which either president of the two railways was to remain in charge of the new single system, there would be a pleasant amount of drama in watching the reactions to the situation of Sir Henry and the president of the Canadian Pacific, Mr. Edward Wentworth Beatty, who, incidentally, is not a member of the redoutable Beatty clan which includes Earl Beatty of Jutland fame.

**Full Confidence Needed**

The resignation of Sir Henry comes from a conviction that a publicly owned railway can be successful only if the management of it has the complete confidence of the owners. There has been an accelerating public criticism of the Canadian National. No doubt a lot of it is due to that human tendency, in times of difficulty, to saddle one horse with all the causes, whether or no.

In any event, a Royal Commission is engaged in a most meticulous investigation of the present situation and the future prospects, with rumors of a pronounced leaning toward ultimate consolidation.

And Sir Henry Thornton? It seems very unlikely that he is through with railroading.

In late June I talked with him in Boston. Mention was made of the railroad situation in Canada. Of the possibility of a consolidation. From the more romantic than efficient point of view, perhaps, I thought it was going to be exceedingly too bad if a job which, in 1922 took American-born, football-playing Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire to Canada to do a bang-up job of sorting out a tangled skein affecting thousands upon thousands of people who built their homes alongside the railroad, should end in a consolidation which might mean his stepping out.

**Heart of the Humblest**

You watch Sir Henry at intervals, playing the game with a railroad, and he makes you feel a great confidence. He has hope and optimism, and clear vision and the heart of the humblest of the railroad's oilers in the things that count.

I asked him if he thought the mid-July meeting would settle the thing. What I meant was would it be settled then, whether he would stay or go.

He smiled, the slow, wise smile of a man who has learned not to be impatient and to expect things to happen in the twinkling of an eye. If it is a dramatic situation to him, he gave no sign. He said he hardly thought that meeting would be the decisive one. He did not say whether he would go, if a consolidation was decided upon.

But I certainly got a very distinct impression that he had no more intention of winding up his railroad career, whether in Canada or where, in the year 1932 than he had of being on top of Mt. Everest that afternoon at 5.

**Genius for Management**

They say of him that he has a genius for railroad management. That he can take elements which look hopelessly disorganized and jumbled to an ordinary man, and move something here, and slide something over there, and interpose something somewhere else, and presently have the foundation of a smooth machinery, containing a lot that was salvaged from the old and some bits of new.

As everyone knows there are plenty of railroads in the world in need of such ministration as that, just now. However somber the wording of his resignation from the Canadian National, and after he has played some rounds of golf, and paid a few visits perhaps, and caught up on some reading, it would be surprising if one did not come across Sir Henry, big, ruddy, wise, good natured and competent, sitting at a polished desk and saying, in his slow, rich voice, "Now let's see what we have here."

## Hungerford Succeeds

OTTAWA, July 19 (AP)—Mr. S. J. Hungerford, vice-president of the Canadian National Railways, who is to serve as acting president in view of Sir Henry Thornton's resignation, has been the operating head of the system since its consolidation in 1923, and was assistant vice-president at Toronto as far back as 1919.

## WOMEN'S COMMITTEE ISSUES MANIFESTO

Women in the United States, comprising half of the electorate of the country, should be heard "when, in the course of human events, government of the people, by the people and for the people has become in both major parties machine government." This sentiment is expressed in a "declaration of independence" drawn up by the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement, and being distributed through the N. A. Lindsay Company, Marblehead, Mass.

The declaration says that women stand for allegiance to the Constitution, observance of law, for the union of states, for the fundamentals established by the people in the beginning of the Republic which include "The consent of the governed." Yet, it continues, the "consent of the women is not asked in political conventions nor in boss-ridden groups of political parties." The Women's Law Enforcement Committee passed the declaration at the Prohibition Party's convention recently in Indianapolis.

## MORGAN MEMORIAL CAMP IS DEDICATED

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATHOL, Mass., July 19—Dedication here Sunday of a new addition to the Morgan Memorial Camp, given by Mrs. Ida M. Young Alexander of Longmeadow in memory of her son, will provide 80 more city children with a rest home in the country for a period of a week or more during the summer. The camp can now accomodate about 500 children at one time at its 700-acre vacation farm.

The newest addition to the camp has two units, with a dormitory on one side and an especially constructed play-yard, and dormitory for small boys and girls on the other side. The building is 80 feet wide and 186 feet long. Among the speakers at the dedicatory exercises yesterday was the Rev. Dr. Edgar J. Helms, superintendent of the Morgan Memorial.

## NEW VERMONT TAXES TO BRING $865,000

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 19 (AP)—State officials estimated that the income tax which goes into effect this fiscal year will raise $625,000 in revenue and the electric energy tax, $240,000. These two taxes supplant levies for highways, schools, etc.

The total net expenditures for the fiscal year just ended were $1,068,193, less than the previous year, due to legislation enacted last session and administrative economies, it was announced.

# 'THIRD DEGREE' POLICE METHODS ARE UNDER FIRE

## Alleged Fatal Beating at Mineola Results in Court Inquiry

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MINEOLA, L. I., July 19—A campaign against the brutality of police "third-degree methods" is on here today following an inquiry into the alleged fatal beating of a prisoner, Hyman Stark, during questioning by Nassau County officials last Friday night.

Stark and three other men were arrested on Friday morning and charged with entering the home of Mrs. Valeria Hizenski, mother of a county detective and beating her severely a short time before they were arrested. The men were in an automobile when a motorcycle patrolman halted it on Hempstead Turnpike. Besides Stark, they were Alexander Drangel, Philip Cecala and Isse Stein. These three are still under arrest. Mrs. Hizenski, who was taken to the Nassau County hospital, identified Stark and one other suspect, the police said.

The four suspects were taken to Mineola police headquarters and questioned by the police while reporters were barred from the building. At midnight, Inspector McCahill confirmed reports that Stark had passed on in the Nassau County hospital three hours before.

Widespread criticism and charges that Stark had been fatally injured by police third-degree methods during the questioning followed the news. Mr. Elvin N. Edwards, district attorney of Nassau County, hastened back from Atlantic City by airplane on Saturday evening to confer with officials and to consider the report of Dr. Otto Schultz, who conducted the autopsy. It was reported, meanwhile, that one of the other prisoners had told his attorney that he and his companions had been brutally beaten, choked, dragged through the corridor by their hair and kicked to make them "confess."

At a public hearing held yesterday to determine responsibility in the Stark case, at which Justice Meier Steinbrink, of the New York Supreme Court, presided, testimony of brutal methods used during the questioning of the four prisoners was presented. The three other prisoners, Drangel, Cecala and Stein, took the stand and described how they had been treated by the police. They told of being beaten with strips of rubber hose, of blows with fists and feet, blackjacks, a heavy ledger and a shoe.

More than a dozen police officers were questioned regarding third degree methods after Justice Steinbrink had warned them of perjury charges. If they tried to "cover up," they could be made accessories with the principal, he told them. Joseph Hizenski, county detective and son of the woman whom the prisoners were charged with having beaten, was one of the witnesses. Hizenski, whom Mr. Edwards described as one of the mildest men on the force, admitted having "poked Stark in the face twice."

Mr. Martin W. Littleton Jr., assistant attorney-general, testified that he had told the officers under no circumstances to use force. It was unnecessary to force confessions, he said he had told the policemen, because of the already overwhelming evidence against the suspects.

At the close of the hearing, Justice Steinbrink said he would read over the testimony and make known his findings tomorrow. Four policemen were held in custody as material witnesses and nine others were suspended.

Mr. Edwards declared that if Justice Steinbrink found ground in the testimony to warrant charging any of the policemen with homicide or perjury, he would call a special session of the Nassau County grand jury to deal with the case.

## VETERANS BACK MOVE TO CUT PENSION LIST

War veterans of New England have enlisted in the drive to cut from the governmental pay roll persons receiving "veterans compensation" who have no war service disability, according to Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd, chairman of the New England Organization Committee of the National Economy League.

Attainment of this objective received "tremendous impetus" last week, according to a statement issued yesterday, when the American Legion disclaimed all responsibility for the laws that "permit several thousand Spanish and World War veterans" who have no war disabilities to draw more than $200,000,000 from the Government. Sentiment is crystallizing among the veterans, the report states, for a study to be made with the view to enact laws eliminating all unworthy cases from the government pay roll.

## Quakes Detected For Architects

Guesswork has been eliminated from the architects' building designs for earthquake areas. Machines installed in earthquake regions determine the degree of ground movement and acceleration as they affect structures, according to Lieut.-Commander K. T. Adams, in charge of the Boston office of the United States Geodetic Survey.

The installation of the informative mechanisms has been actualized through the coöperative efforts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the United States Bureau of Standards, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and the University.

Though they may remain inactive for years, these machines pounce upon the first earth tremor and record it audibly. Photographic paper, susceptible to beams of light from mirrors attached to the movable parts of the mechanism installed in a dark room in a basement, comprise the essentials of the tell-tale equipment.

## PERKINS INSTITUTE TO TRAIN DEAF BLIND

Special training for persons who are both deaf and blind will be started at the Perkins Institution and the Massachusetts School for the Blind when the institution opens in September. The establishment of this new department will be the first of its kind in any school either for the deaf or the blind, according to the Perkins officials.

The new department of the deaf blind will be under the direction of Miss Inis B. Hall. In announcing its beginning, Mr. Gabriel Farrell, director of Perkins Institution, said that the privilege of serving the deaf blind is one which rightly belongs to the Watertown school, for it was at Perkins that the first deaf blind mute was ever taught. This was Miss Laura Bridgman.

## ECONOMY LEAGUE CHAIRMEN NAMED

Chairmen who will organize committees in the National Economy League for five New England States have been announced by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, chairman of the New England Organization Committee of the League.

The chairman for Rhode Island is Mr. Thomas H. West Jr.; Vermont, Mr. Jeremiah M. Evarts; New Hampshire, Mr. Frank J. Sulloway; Maine, Gov. William Tudor Gardiner; and Massachusetts, Mr. Carl P. Dennett.

## Chile Contracts To Complete Rail Link to Argentina

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VALPARAISO, Chile—After nearly half a century of negotiation and study, it has been decided to complete the international railroad linking Salta, Argentina, with the Chilean port of Antofagasta, on the Pacific Ocean.

The decision was a result of last-minute pressure by the Argentine Government which, acting in behalf of agricultural and industrial interests in the northwestern provinces, wished to be assured, once and for all, of a speedier and more economical route to North America and European markets.

A Chilean firm, Cereceda, Garces & Co., with Anglo-American financial backing, has received the contract, and the decrees permitting building commencement have been issued by the Santiago and Buenos Aires Governments.

The new railroad will be over a 300-mile route. An important section of the line already has been built on the Argentine side of the Andes, leaving less than 100 miles to be completed on the Chilean side, where the line will link up with the Chile-Bolivian system based on Antofagasta. It is expected that 10,000 Chilean workers will find employment and the full construction program will involve an expenditure of $20,000,000.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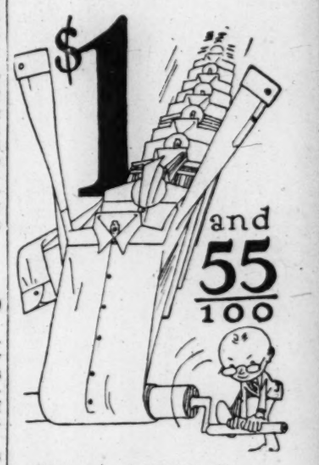


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## Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers"; orchestra; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford Organ, Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Address, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Gene Austin; orchestra.
8:00 Louis Weir, organist.
8:30 "Jack and Jane," songs.
8:45 "Snoop and Scoop"; skit.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; Edgar A. Guest; male trio; soloists.
9:30 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Female vocal trio.
10:30 NBC, Soloists; orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.

**WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—"Kentucky, Ky.," songs.
5:15 NBC, "Garden Melodies."
5:30 Studio soloists.
6:00 "The Daily Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; Van Steeden Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 Jenney Concert Band.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; police dramatization; Weeks Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts; E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 S. S. Mayflower Orchestra.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:00 p. m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 Big Brother's Opportunity Night.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Sid Gary; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
7:30 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrien O'Brien, soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Joe Palooka."
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 CBS, Alex Gray; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 CBS, Virginia Arnold, pianist.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, "Musical Comedy Memories."
6:00 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 Time announcement; baseball scores.
6:36 CBS, Dance music.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 Elizabeth T. Behnke, pianist.
7:45 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 Book talk, George D. Ross.
9:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
9:30 Organ recital; soloist.
10:00 Studio period; Herald news.
10:15 CBS, Quartet and organist.
10:30-11:30—CBS dance music.
11:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

### *Tomorrow's Features*

**WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)**

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:35 p. m.—Parents Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:45 p. m.—Book Review.
3:00 p. m.—Talk, "Unto the Hill."
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Gordon College program.

**WBZ**

7:00 a. m.—Musical programs.
8:00 a. m.—NBC, "On the 8:15."
8:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Studio period.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Matinée Revue.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Popular music.

**WEEI**

6:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—New England Kitchen.
12:00 noon—NBC, G. E. Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Studio soloist.
2:15 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
3:00 p. m.—Musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; musical.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Piano soloist.

**WNAC**

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

**WAAB**

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Cleveland, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporting.


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# EDUCATIONAL

## The Gift of Teaching

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

SOMEONE has said, "Once a teacher, always a teacher," and because of this truth there are hundreds of men and women who are grateful for a teacher's influence at some time in their lives. In a certain city library there is a woman who taught boys for more than thirty years. Her routine teaching was done in a preparatory school, but in her free hours she carried on the good work at every opportunity.

One day she noticed that the elevator boy in the apartment where she lived was studying an algebra book in his few spare moments. Upon inquiring she learned that the boy was eager to pass certain courses which would lead him to greater opportunities. Because of home conditions it was necessary for him to work, but he was determined to keep on with his education in spite of obstacles. The friendly teacher became interested in him and spent hours of her spare time in helping him prepare for his examinations.

This incident occurred many years ago, but every year the grateful boy, long since grown into a successful business man, has remembered in some way the teacher whose helpful touch on his life came when his need was great.

This is but one of many such instances in this particular teacher's life. Letters have come to her from all over the world, bearing messages of appreciation and friendly greetings from former pupils she has helped. The good work still goes on, and though she is busy with other important work more than eight hours a day, there is hardly a month passes but what some boy or girl, some man or woman benefits from her gift of teaching.

**Continued to Use Her Gift**

Another woman, who has brought up a lovely family of girls, left her school position to marry. All through the years that have passed since she was officially termed a teacher, she has quietly and gladly used her gift whenever it was needed.

A neighbor's child was failing in part of her school work and the distressed mother could not give the assistance needed. A few hours a week with the former teacher straightened all the difficulties and the child went to school with more confidence in her own abilities. Through the years when housework, cooking, dressmaking, marketing, shopping and mothering made a full and busy life, there seemed to be time enough always left over to teach anyone who needed her. A foreigner was sent to her for help in learning English so that he could better his position. It was found that she had a rare gift for helping those who came to America from other countries, so somehow the mother-teacher managed to find time to teach in Americanization classes. The oldest son of a distant friend came to her for advice and help with his college problems. A young girl needed assistance over a hard place in her mathematics which threatened to spoil her school career. Her dislike of the subject was changed to pleased appreciation of its great laws after a few lucid, interesting explanations of fundamentals. The influence of this one woman's teaching has brightened many lives and given them a broader vision of the possibilities in education, of the pleasant vistas, the higher vision to be gained by study.

If a young person has this gift of teaching, its value to others and its enrichment of his own life can hardly be measured. A certain boy began tutoring younger boys even while he was in high school. Before long he was able to earn his way by this work. Through his college days he often used his gift in teaching the younger friends of the family, or in helping other students over their hard places. He had that peculiar flair for untangling problems, that calm yet forceful way of clearing away difficulties, of reducing any problem to its basic facts, that marks the born teacher.

When he entered the business world he did not stop teaching. He found a fellow worker who was ambitious enough to spend his evenings in study, but whose progress was impeded by his lack of definite instruction. It was not long before the college-trained boy was using his teaching abilities to help his fellow worker attain his ambitions. In a few years the call to teach became so clear that he eagerly responded to it, and found his niche in the teaching world.

**Indelible Impress**

In school work some teachers leave an indelible impress on the pupils' lives that never will be forgotten. Such teachers, who have cultivated and used their natural gift to its highest extent, open doors through which the children may pass to a finer, happier life about which they had known nothing. These teachers open the world of books to the children's eager gaze, they hint of great achievements possible to those who study and struggle, they inculcate the habit of obedience to great laws, and inspire the boys and girls under their charge to use their talents worthily.

"There was a professor in our college," said a man one day, "who had a peculiar influence on the boys in his classes. He was different in some way from the other teachers. The boys under him seemed to be finer and more idealistic; they had a bigger view of things after being with him for a year or so."

"If I ever teach," said a high school boy to his mother, "I want to be like Mr. L., the head of our mathematics department. The boys will do anything for him. He's square and fair and full of fun. We learn something in his room, for he knows his stuff!"

Many years afterward the boy carried his ideals of teaching into a mountain school of his state, and the influence of his former teacher was carried on and on through many young lives. The art of teaching transmuted from an older person to a younger was transmuted again into brighter, cleaner, more worthwhile lives among those who had lived in illiterate darkness.

**Loveliness**

"Teacher, I love you," said a little girl one day as she looked up affectionately into the kindly face of the woman at the desk in the schoolroom.

"I love you, too," quickly replied the teacher with a warm understanding smile.

The 40 children under this teacher's care were daily receiving an impression of courtesy and kindness, of wisdom and loveliness that would be of value to them all their lives. The mothers of the children in this schoolroom realized that their children were being taught many important lessons that were not included in the curriculum of the fourth grade.

"I can always tell the classes that come to me from Miss M—," said a teacher in a certain high school. "When I get a class that is a little better mannered, that has more feeling of responsibility, and that takes a more intelligent interest in its work, I know that Miss M— had them last year."

A young girl had gone through her school years with a good record but with no particular interest until she went into a freshman high school class. Her mother had been rather puzzled at the girl's lack of response to her studies because the home background and training had been carefully planned to coöperate with the school for her best development. Suddenly the girl awakened. Studies took on a deeper meaning, books became friends, and a vision of the possibilities in education aroused definite aims and ambitions. The mother found that the new and happier attitude was due to the influence of the girl's English teacher, who evidently possessed the power of invigorating and inspiring the young minds and hearts sensitive to her touch.

**A New Principal**

The new principal of a big city school found on taking his position that the problems awaiting him were almost overwhelming. He had to gain the confidence of the teachers, the trust of the children, and the coöperation of the parents before he could begin to realize his ideals in the school. Everywhere he met fear, distrust and suspicion or indifference and apathy. His determination to change this situation, his courage in attempting new, and apparently impossible, but better methods, and above all, his sympathetic understanding of the needs and possibilities in the starved, cramped lives under his charge, eventually brought a new spirit through all the school. Teachers became more human and enthusiastic, and parents turned to him for advice and guidance.

The greatest change appeared in the children. The principal who brought new opportunities into their lives, who continually planned for their happiness, who discovered for them talents, unknown before, which filled the days with brightness, who created a school where everyone was busy and eager to gain skill and knowledge, became the man they learned to trust and love, and strove to please and emulate. The whole neighborhood began to change; the community became more social and self-respecting, the homes reflected the new spirit at work for a better environment for the children. One teacher's influence, his gift for teaching children, mothers, and other people in his profession, spread far beyond the limits of a city and became a positive, beneficent factor in hundreds of lives.

**Can Unlock Doors**

Anyone who has the gift of teaching has the control of a force which may do immeasurable good in the world. It is in his power to unlock doors guarding hidden treasure, to show the way to freedom to those who have been baffled and uncertain of their course, to remove obstacles from the paths of young and old, to rouse ambitions and inspire more purposeful living.

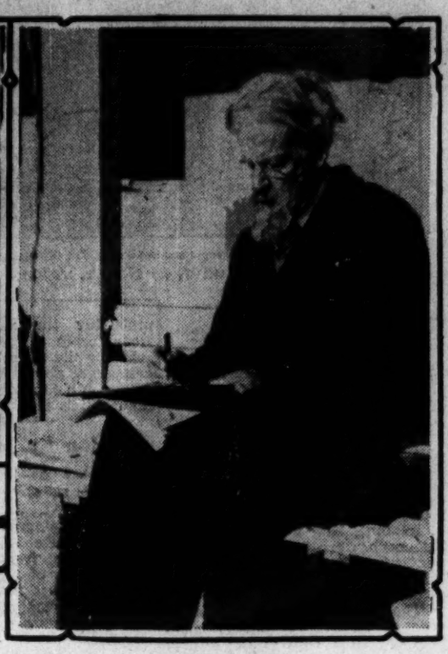
The mother and father who can teach their children, the business man or the librarian who becomes a teacher when needed, the man or woman in charge of classes in the schools, or the one who must teach anywhere he is called because of the urge in his heart, has a great gift which must be constantly used and cultivated so that it may grow and bear fruit. The teacher who is in a position to help only a few people, the teacher who is in charge of a roomful of pupils, or the leader whose students may be numbered by the hundreds, has an important position in the world.

The teacher has been one of the greatest assets of life in all ages. Thousands of men and women can look back on their lives and say, "It was there that I awakened—it was his teaching that made my heart burn within me." "It was her talk with me that opened the way." "He was the teacher who challenged me to dream and to achieve."

LYDIA LION ROBERTS.

The Christian Science Monitor

Prof. Patrick Geddes Showing Students at the Collège des Ecossais, Montpellier, France, 1930, How He Plans a New Garden. At the Right Is Professor Geddes in a Characteristic Pose, Working Out a New Chart of Ideas.



## Patrick Geddes, Educator

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

ALTHOUGH Sir Patrick Geddes was a Scotsman, born at Perth in 1854, the activities of his nearly fourscore years were universal in both scope and setting. Not only was he pioneer city-planner, sociologist, and one of the first regional geographers; but as economist he sought to revalue human life and labor; and as philosopher he attempted to synthetize all human knowledge. Inevitably, the full meaning of so rich a life has yet to be understood.

Sir Patrick received knighthood last January for his services to education—an official recognition of a lifetime devoted to learning and teaching. But many decades ago he expressed a whole new philosophy of education in the simple motto, *Vivendo Discimus;* a concept which is vastly more fertile than the *Learning by Doing* now so familiar among educators in America. For *We Learn by Living* is no mere pragmatic affirmation; it is an intellectual and spiritual credo as well, the key to every phase of human experience.

Education, to Sir Patrick, meant life and he interpreted life as a balanced mingling of everything to be found within it. It meant the doing of manual labor, the scientific understanding of nature, and the seeing of beauty. It was meditation, and original thinking, and above all it was something individual. Each person, according to Sir Patrick, must explore for himself, make his own synthesis of past knowledge, and achieve unity of life not through specialism but through versatility. Then, and then only, is he really educated and a fit member of society.

**Pioneer With Summer School**

Sir Patrick established the first Hall of Residence at the University of Edinburgh in 1887 and thus began the movement for reintegrating higher education. He saw that apart from the lives of its students and teachers any university is nothing but an empty administrative shell, and worked to renew the common life through hostels. Out of this movement came a corresponding replanning of the slums of Old Edinburgh and the founding of the "Town and Gown Society" to promote mutual understanding of city and university. Then Geddes organized the world's first sociological laboratory, the Outlook Tower, and from meetings at this tower developed the pioneer summer school of Europe.

In London, after the Town-Planning Congress of 1907, Sir Patrick saved from destruction the town house of Sir Thomas More and had it rebuilt as another Hall of Residence in Chelsea. He continued projects for civic reclamation similar to those begun in Edinburgh seeking to make out of mere "University" a future "Cathedral" which should be the center of better city life. From all these projects of 30 and 40 years ago have come ideas that are now widespread in America, regional planning and garden villages for example, and which are more or less directly traceable to Sir Patrick Geddes.

In 1919 the great task of designing the Hebrew University of Jerusalem was given to Sir Patrick Geddes. And there he outlined what was to be one of the most outstanding universities in the world, not in size but through its conception of education. He designed it not only to meet the various requirements of the Jewish, Moslem, and Christian religions but also to express a unity of human knowledge. In the center is a domed Great Hall from which radiate the various departments of arts and sciences, arranged so that they recognize their relation to and dependence on one another. "There is only one subject in any curriculum," said Sir Patrick, "and that is Life."

**Started University Center**

He went to Montpellier, France, at the age of 70 and set to work on a new project. This was nothing less than the revival of the medieval colleges around the Sorbonne as a Cité Universitaire for the Mediterranean region. He actually built a Collège des Ecossais as the first unit in what he conceived would be an international center of reëducation, and since 1923 students from India, Great Britain, France, and America have gathered around him there. But his vision always far exceeded accomplishment, for he had neither liking nor flair for publicity. Had his many projects all succeeded and had he been able to spread his gospel of education with the popularity of a Shaw, the world would already be a quite different place.

Sir Patrick Geddes worked and thought and lived so ardently that by this very fact he isolated himself from a world where the machinery of public instruction and organized society in general appear to pay little heed to life. The very multiplicity and energy of his activities seemed to overwhelm many of those who should have followed him. But greater than any of his material accomplishments of building or planning was the unequaled stimulus of his whole personality. There was no such thing as taking Sir Patrick by correspondence course, yet anyone who learned by personal contact what he meant by *Vivendo Discimus* will never forget his challenging inspiration.

By the full measure of his learning and living Patrick Geddes made a priceless addition to human experience. And ultimately the world will come to recognize him as an incomparable educator.

PHILIP BOARDMAN.

The Christian Science Monitor - Keystone-Underwood

LEI MAKING TAUGHT HAWAIIAN CHILDREN

So that the native Hawaiian art of lei making may not disappear, school children are being taught to make them from flowers, paper, or cloth. A kindergarten class at the Kawanankoa School in Honolulu is here receiving a lesson from a student-teacher.

## Anglo-German Inter-Visits

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

London

COOPERATION between British and German schools has become outstanding. Several articles have been printed on this page describing specific instances of this new movement, which has assumed national proportions on both sides of the North Sea. Let us look into its importance.

In the first place, it is interesting that noteworthy educational reforms in Britain during the last century have come about through contact with German thought. Dr. Arnold, whose 14 years at Rugby "changed the face of education throughout the public schools of England," drew his inspiration as a scholar and teacher from the writings of Neibuhr, and he never failed to seize an opportunity to run over to Germany for further contact with his leader. Before reading Neibuhr's works Thomas Arnold had been, in fact, an able but somewhat indefinite and unsatisfactory thinker.

**Fruitful Combinations**

Edward Thring, whose heroic stand at Uppingham for sane conditions of life in boarding schools has given English public schools their present form, had a German wife, to whose thoroughness and wide interests he owed much. Mrs. Thring was, in fact, the first woman to take a systematic part in our school life. Mrs. Arnold had been a gentle influence in the background, but it was Thring who first insisted on the appointment of a lady to manage each boarding house.

Time would fail to tell of Edward Bowen, founder of the "modern side," and the pioneer of modern assistant mastership, and of the many others who owe much to German influence—for instance, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher and Lord Haldane—and it is only possible to indicate the immense impact of the kindergarten on British thought. This brief summary is enough to show that a combination of British and German qualities and ideas is a singularly fruitful one.

What have the schools of the two countries to teach each other today, and are they likely to learn from one another? The writer's answer is founded upon 24 years of reciprocal contacts, and is not a hesitating one.

**A Natural Attraction**

First, it should be said that in the last few years visits of forms and masters from schools in the one country to schools in the other have provided widespread proof that there is a natural attraction between Young Germany and Young England; the visits have been prolific of friendship and correspondence. This has led to the dawning apprehension among English boys that it is not disgraceful but desirable to have wide knowledge and a love of acquiring more. Contrariwise, it is beginning to percolate into the minds of German schoolmasters, that it might be wiser if they did not organize everything so perfectly that nothing was left to the initiative of their pupils; and the lads are beginning to see that there is no disgrace in obeying a leader from among themselves.

It is a most amusing thing to observe a company of English and German boys together. Owing to their grasp of English, and the modern fashion of wearing plus fours and cutting the hair à l'anglais, many of the German boys might be mistaken for English ones—until things start moving. A start is made for a boating trip! The English prefects, with quiet dignity marshal their juniors into the skiffs and see that the rowing is done de rigueur. The Germans rush in pell-mell, squabble for places, and row in five different strokes per boat, laughing and gesticulating. It is the difference between the English and German politics. On the other hand, put the lads in a classroom, and the Germans put the English boys to shame.

Teachers, also, and even educational authorities, have much to learn from one another. The English teacher is the slave of an examination system which leaves him no initiative; the German has a wide range of freedom within the limits of his state regulations. The English teacher, however, knows how to be an elder brother to his boys.

Apart from these considerations such contacts develop the capacity for thinking internationally. "Man lernt von dem den man liebt" runs the old German proverb—We learn from those whom we love. And one friendship, one sharing together of a happy time, does more to sow the seeds of international understanding than all the textbooks on earth.

G. F. T.

## The Parent

Arlington, Mass.

Dear Friends:

I am always glad to see a Parent column, for I am eager to learn anything helpful in raising my 5-year-old son.

Recently someone said to me, "I've never seen a child his age with such a good foundation." I have always tried to take time to answer every question my little boy asks. I feel that if they are old enough to ask, they are old enough to understand the answers. I explain things in detail until he is satisfied. When we are out together we talk of anything that attracts his attention. Often we play "I see, I see." I'll say, "I see, I see something yellow," and he guesses until he guesses right, and then it's his turn. This trains his eye and teaches him to observe.

One happy afternoon was spent in the Museum of Natural History. We spent a great deal of time looking at the different birds and the way they built their nests. It is surprising how much he remembers.

I am very grateful for the Monitor and all its helpful suggestions.

(Mrs.) D. S. G.

* * *

Farncombe, Surrey, Eng.

Dear Friends:

I do love and appreciate our Parent column. I have a little baby school and eagerly read all the items on the Educational Page. Indeed the Monitor is full of helpful suggestions, the stories are always appreciated, and I have gained many ideas for handwork, etc. Some years ago I read in the Monitor an article about a baby school which seemed to be just what I had been wanting. I was able to correspond with the writer of the article and my present little school has grown partly out of that. I hope some of the experiences I have had may be shared and prove a help to others.

Two of the things a little child has to learn are to play alone and also to join with others.

One little boy I know, when he first started attending our little school, used to dash about from one thing to another and thought marching just the time for a good run round the room. I did not take much notice of him at first, but one day gently took him and set him on a chair by my side. He looked up in surprise and asked for a reason. I replied I thought he would like to watch and see how well the others could march. After a time he said he wanted to march, too, and did it well. Since then he has made every effort to do everything well. His mother told me he had always resented anything in the form of punishment and had he thought I was giving him that, the plan would have failed. I am so grateful I was led to say the right thing.

I always feel one should expect good from children and refuse to admit they are naughty. If anything wrong is done and has to be noticed, one should deal with it very quickly and decidedly and show how impossible it is for such a thing to continue, then dismiss it.

On one occasion a little boy had been very unlike himself. I took him away to another room to try to reason with him, but finding this impossible at the moment, I left him alone for a little while. The other children looked at me and exclaimed, "Isn't he naughty!" My reply was, "No, he has just made a mistake and must be alone until he realizes it and feels different." The child was soon normal and good again, and joined his friends without any further remark from them or indeed much notice. I always feel if one takes too much notice of mistakes it impresses them upon the memory and makes the offender feel he has really done something.

Another little girl when she first came to us did not seem to want to join in anything. Someone made the remark that she was disobedient, but I pointed out she had no intention of being so, and we must not let her think she could be that. I tried to ask her to do as few things as possible and to leave her alone to watch the others. After quite a short time she entered into everything.

If any of our Monitor readers in other countries would like to write to tell me of the children, customs, animals, or anything interesting in their land, I know my babies would love to hear about it all.

Best wishes and many thanks for our lovely paper. I cannot say how grateful I am for all it gives us.

(Miss) W. E. L.

* * *

Ridgewood, New Jersey

Dear Friends:

Ever since the Parent column began I have read each letter with profit and enjoyment. I want to thank the editors for the column and also those who have contributed to it. May I show my appreciation of your help by relating some of my experiences?

Although there was never any difficulty in getting our son to eat at meal time, I did notice that when he was about 4 years old he did not care for tomatoes in any form. I did not like the thought of his being "fussy" about what he ate, and began to think of how to solve the problem. At about the same time, a little niece of mine, who at that time lived only a few houses away, thought that she did not like spinach. So, one day I invited the little girl to have her dinner with the little boy, and told them that there would be a new surprise for lunch. They were eager eyed in anticipation! Upon being called, they found upon their plates two "pictures" of roses. (Not being very much of an artist myself, the children did have to use their imagination, but that was part of the fun.) Upon mashed potatoes, which had been arranged on each plate nearly rectangular, I "fashioned" a rose from the tomatoes, and, the leaves and stem, of course, the spinch. The children were most enthusiastic and how they did enjoy eating the "roses." As I recall now, I did that three times for them over a period of two weeks. They have each forgotten that they ever disliked, or thought that they did, either vegetable.

Another thing that I have found helpful (as our son is an only child), is to invite other children to have their meals with him. I started doing that when he was two years old, and now at 11, he feels free to invite two, or three, or four of his friends to meals two or three times a week. We all have a good time, and much good is gained by all. He and his friends converse freely and joyfully, with much laughter, and we enjoy listening to them, and joining in with them.

Another little incident, which might prove helpful. A little boy used to visit us with his parents. He refused to eat, and caused his mother much concern. One time, when here, I put him in a high chair and surrounded him with toys. First, I fed the toys, each one receiving a "fresh" spoonful. Then, I told him that it was his turn, and that all the toys were watching him, and would he please open his "door" real wide so that the toys could see the little red lane that the food walked down, as the toys did not have that little red lane. It worked! He ate everything. His mother used that same game many times since; and is now sometimes using it with his tiny baby sister. I hope that some of these ideas may prove useful to someone.

(Mrs.) E. L. R.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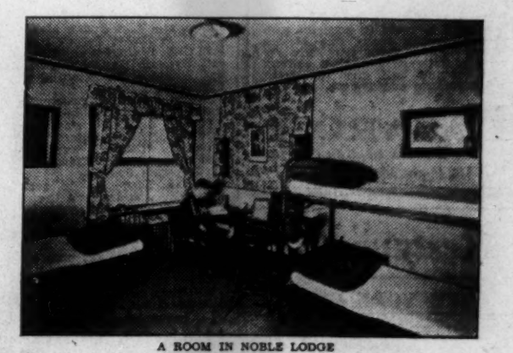

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# THE HOME FORUM

## Secondhand Books

HOWEVER busy I may be, I can always find time to browse over the catalogues of the dealers in secondhand books. There is one before me, in which I observe that eighteen volumes of the Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute, together with a job lot of Carnegie's Scholarship Memoirs, can be had for the reasonable price of fifty shillings, which at the normal rate is something over twelve dollars. Here is indeed a bargain—for those who are interested in the proceedings of the Iron and Steel Institute.

I confess I am not tempted by that item, but I should dearly love to send my order for the hundred-odd volumes of the Cornhill. Old periodicals are always fascinating, and there is perhaps none that can compare with the Cornhill. Fancy turning over the pages and coming upon Thackeray's contributions, or the poems of Tennyson, Browning, Meredith and Swinburne! How wonderful to read Matthew Arnold and Leslie Stephen and Robert Louis Stevenson as they were originally printed. The stories of Anthony Trollope, George Eliot, Wilkie Collins, and Charles Reade are somewhere hidden in these volumes, and I believe one of Thomas Hardy's novels first came out in the Cornhill. Yet I will not write to the bookseller; first, because I cannot afford to buy the complete Cornhill; and then, because I should not know where to put the volumes if I could secure them. I must content myself with having made my literary mouth water.

Dr. Johnson's dictionary—the first edition—is, I notice, priced at forty pounds. Far too much for me. On the other hand, a splendid library edition of the works, comic and serious, of Thomas Hood, with all the original illustrations, in ten stout volumes, is going for a single sovereign; but then I have all of Hood that matters in one slim volume. To be sure, the sort of thing I want, and for which I can pay, and for which I have house room, is rare; but I none the less assiduously peruse these catalogues in the hope of making acquisitions that will be a joy to me. As often as not, when I am sufficiently tempted by the cunning title of an old book to order it, I am disappointed. Sometimes I am disappointed because it is already sold; and sometimes I am disappointed because it does not come up to my expectations.

To tell the truth, the consulting of catalogues is a second-best way of choosing secondhand books. How much better it is to prowl around the secondhand bookshops and to handle the books before purchasing them! One of the few drawbacks of the country is that I can no longer freely pursue this lifelong occupation. If only there were a big secondhand bookshop, with constantly changing stocks, in the heart of my Normandy village, it would be perfect. But no enterprising villager has yet considered the possibility of such an escape from agricultural labors.

Now in Paris, when I was told that I really ought to take a walk, I knew exactly where to go. There was a little side-street not fifty yards from my door, in which, on the left-hand side, was a dusty secondhand bookshop. Then I had only to zig-zag to the right on the Boulevard to find an old acquaintance sitting in a pulpit-like structure, high above mounds of secondhand books, among which there was a chance of making surprising discoveries. If I walked two hundred yards further, bearing again to the left, there were three or four secondhand book marts. So I could spend a happy morning, and return home, usually by taxi, not, heavy-laden, but triumphant.

There are few cities that I know in Europe and America whose secondhand spoils do not stand proudly on my bookshelves. I have trophies of Vienna and of Prague, of Berlin and of Madrid; and I could point to books which were first owned in Florence and in London. When I think of Boston, my mind goes back to a bookshop by a railway arch; nor did I leave Chicago empty-handed. New York and Philadelphia have added their quota to my library. In short, my secondhand books are a complete record of my travels.

The great drawback to travel, indeed, is that one's baggage becomes heavier and heavier as the days pass by; and one sometimes wonders whether the sheer weight of books will not cause the trip to be curtailed.

Thus, when I went to Nice this year, I began methodically to compile a list of the secondhand books I picked up in the English bookshop. It began with Gosse's *Father and Son;* and then same Leigh Hunt's *Imagination and Fancy.* There was a nice copy of Schopenhauer's *Art of Controversy,* and a portion of Hakluyt. There were several historical works on the French Revolution and the Jews; and, in lighter vein, I could not resist Jerome's *Three Men in a Boat,* to ascertain whether it would bear re-reading. Walter Raleigh's *Essay on Style* was an unexpected find, as was Lytton Strachey's *Books and Characters.* As for Prescott's *Ferdinand and Isabella,* in three volumes, which cost me only twenty francs, I had long wanted it. . . . But these were only a beginning, and the difficulties of packing were considerable.

There are admirable cheap editions nowadays of almost everything that is worthy of survival; but when I look round my library and note the proportion of secondhand books, I am sure that, like most book-lovers, I prefer to think that others before me have derived the same pleasures from the same books. My beautiful Plutarch, in six volumes, was carefully read by a lady who lived a hundred years ago. My Milton was a gift long before I was born. Some of the historians have stepped out of college libraries, where they were doubtless read by boys who have since made their mark, or have failed to make their mark in the world. Many of the owners' names, over which my fancy plays, are written in faded ink; but in some of these secondhand books there are gorgeous book plates and noble coroneted names.

"I cannot," wrote Hazlitt, "understand the rage manifested by the greater part of the world for reading New Books." And various authors, apparently indifferent to their professional interest, advise us to read an old book whenever a new one appears. We must not accept the counsel literally. There are new books we cannot afford to neglect; they have a peculiar appeal to us in our generation; they fit into our moods and circumstances; they convey needed information and new thought; they help to carry on the intellectual and artistic life of our time. As well confine our footsteps to Roman roads as our reading to ancient books.

Yet books should stand the test of time, and their secondhandedness is already a promise of their immortality. I confess that, when I found secondhand copies of my own books advertised in a catalogue over which I pored today, I was encouraged to believe that perhaps I was not writing for a season, and that years hence some young man may do me the honor of putting a cross against my name in a secondhand dealer's catalogue.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.


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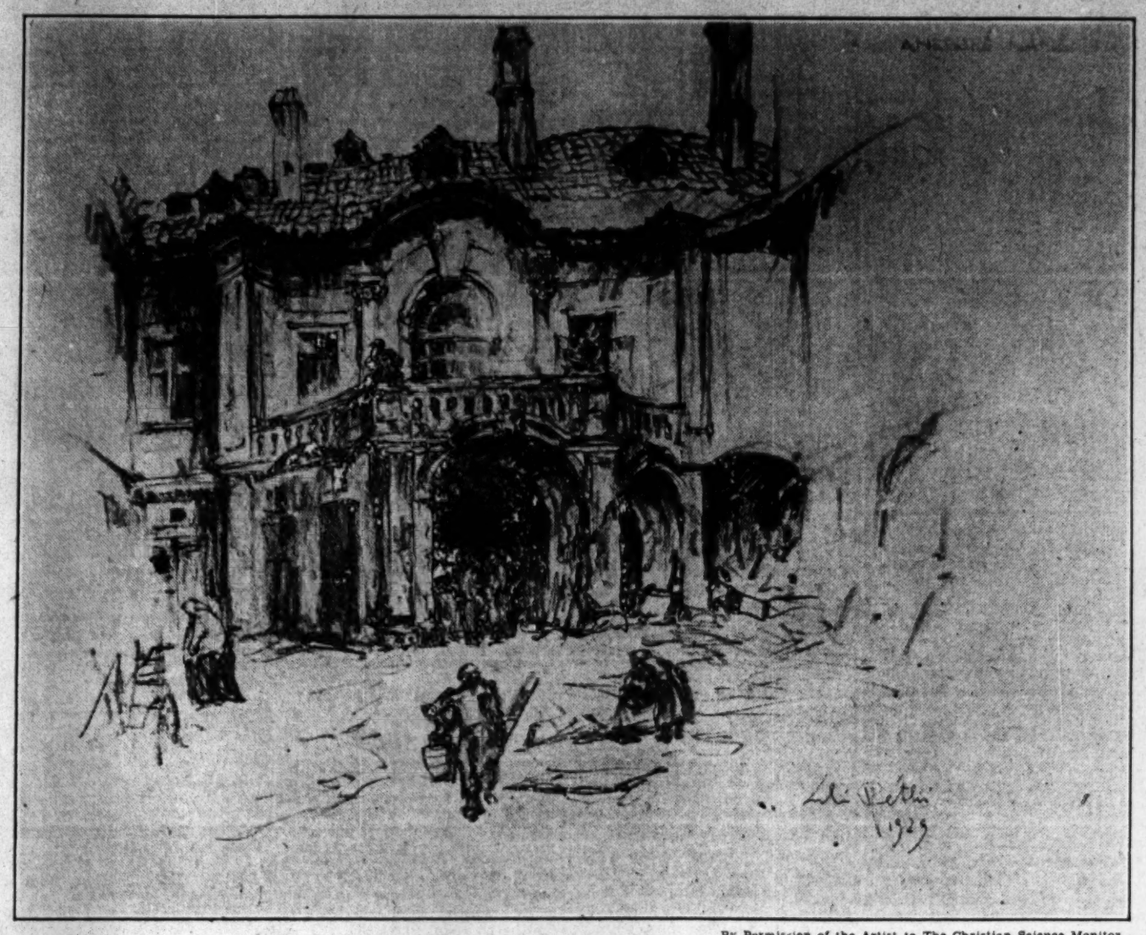

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*Anne's Court, Prague: From a Drawing by Lili Rethi*

PRAGUE, the hundred-towered golden city, as it has been called, provides excellent material for the artist seeking romance. "When throwing a stone through a window you throw with it a morsel of history," is an old saying in the ancient capital of Bohemia; and so far back does that history go that the date of its foundation by Libussa, the semimythical ruler, is as vague as are the stories concerning the Princess herself.

"I see a town," Libussa is said to have cried to the elders of the people, "the glory of which will reach to the stars. There is a spot in the forest, thirty stades from this village, which the River Vltava encircles, and which to the north the stream Brusnice secures by its deep valley; and to the south a rocky hill, which from its rocks takes the name of Petrin, towers above it. When you have reached this spot you will find a man in the midst of the forest who is working at a doorsill for a house. And as even mighty lords bend before a low door, so from this event you shall call the town which you will build 'Praha.' They proceed immediately to the ancient forest, and having found the sign which had been given them they build on the site of a town, Prague, the mistress of all Bohemia."

And there we have the ancient record of that city over which King Wenceslaus reigned between the years 920-935; and from whence he set forth with his page one wintry night, despite the snow and the bitter weather, on his errand of mercy.

Fraulein Rethi, in choosing Anne's Court for the subject of her pencil sketch, has wandered far from the glistening steel of the engineering works she has lately portrayed with such remarkable skill. Here is depicted a bit of architecture to which the passing years have added still more beauty and romance. The strong, free use of a pencil has given a sense of color to the place, so that we are actually conscious of warm tones in the old, overhanging tiles of the roof, and a rich blending of shades melting together in the depths of the well-proportioned archway. The facility with which the foreground has been indicated, by the introduction of one or two active figures and a few scrawled lines, is proof of a skilled hand.

## Housekeeping Among the Arabs

Living in Arabia has its drawbacks common to the East—dust, flies and backsheesh—but it has its compensations, too. The American or European "memsahib" here has none of the trials and worries that beset her at home. Your boys do all the work of the house without supervision; although it is advisable now and again to see that the second boy is not getting perfunctory with his dusting, that the cook is faithfully boiling the drinking water and keeping the pots and pans clean; that the sweeper is sweeping adequately and often enough.

That is about all you need do. If you are giving a big dinner party, you need not worry about an insufficiency of plates, glasses, forks or spoons. Your butler will have found out from other butlers, whom he meets in the bazaar, who your guests are going to be, and he will borrow whatever is necessary from some other household.

Then, again, if you tell your butler to leave out some cold supper for you and suddenly appear with fourteen guests and demand dinner, that is easy. You will get dinner, well cooked and complete, for our cooks know the odd ways of the Occidental and there is always a good reserve in the pantry.

Few of the boys in the East can read or write, but they have amazing memories. You have no laundry list, but your boy knows what has gone. He can take and give complicated telephone messages, or go out and buy a long list of things without jumbling them up. He reminds you of all sorts of things that you have forgotten. A good boy is metaphorically worth his weight in gold. The standard wage in Arabia is the equivalent of between fifteen and twenty dollars a month, for which he is yours, completely. The only thing you must do is to give him a couple of hours in the afternoon to sleep. Then you can depend on his calling you at six in the morning and remaining on tap until next morning, if necessary. And, if you want a new boy, all you have to do is to let it be known in the bazaar and you will have a dozen on your doorstep the following morning. So you can see that there are no housekeeping worries in Arabia.

What of the Arab household? Is it as carefree as is depicted above? It must first be made clear that there is no Arab middle class, although the spread of education since the war has insured the emergence of one in the course of the next two or three generations. There are thus only two classes that we need consider—the good-class families and the poor.

The good-class families have an ample supply of what may be termed slave labor, though, to be sure, servitude sits lightly upon them and most of these "slaves" would relish independence but little. Such families maintain a large household of servitors whose fathers and grandfathers were there before them. Socially it is a feudal system; although economically those retainers who work on the land are entitled by law and custom to a share of the proceeds. The purely family retainers, as a rule, receive a scanty pay with which they are entirely and completely satisfied.

Even in the families whose members have seen Europe, life is simple. Fish, rice, chicken and mutton are not merely the staples but are almost the invariable diet. The mutton arrives on the table—which is usually a carpet spread on the floor—in the form of a sheep roasted whole. It is the most delicious mutton that any gourmet could imagine. It is cooked in the ground, and you sit around and reach out your hand for any particular tasty piece you may fancy.

A favorite dish is sometimes put on for the benefit of some stranger whom it is desired to impress. This consists of a sheep roasted whole and stuffed with chickens, which in turn are stuffed with fish, which in turn are stuffed with eggs, which have nuts inside them or some of the vinegary condiments that the Arabs love.

But such a meal is beyond the resources of the poor man, although in the country districts you can buy a sheep for less than a dollar. The poor man and his family consider themselves fortunate if they get meat oftener than once a week. They live on rice, a kind of flapjack bread about a foot in diameter, green vegetables and dates.

Wives in this social stratum live in reed huts, or mud huts if they are slightly more opulent. They have to fetch water several times a day, in the huge jars that have changed not a whit since Biblical days. They do all the household laundry at the same time as they perform their own ablutions, in some neighboring stream or pool. They bake their flapjack bread thrice daily in communal ovens. But they are happy-hearted, although they know nothing of sophisticated entertainment.

The Baduin of the desert live more plainly still. Near wells or rivers sheep and chickens are available, but for the camel-breeders of the open steppe and dune-lands there is only camels' milk and dates—a hard life and a hardy people. They are hospitable to a degree, even the poorest. Once you have eaten in a Baduin tent, your host and all his tribe are bound, by the immemorial custom of the desert, to protect you from all harm. There is no more charming host than the Arab.

## *The City on a Hill*

Once from a ship off the coast of Arabia
I saw a city on a green hill,
Brooding, remote, mysterious;
Its beauty haunts me still!

I could see bright sails in a sunlit harbor,
And a huddle of housetops painted rose,
And beyond the housetops a tall blue mountain
With a white crown woven of winter snows.

But a veil of mist fell over the harbor.
As the sunset died and dusk drew on,
Before I discerned the streets or the people
The mountain had faded, the city was gone.

What was its name, and where were the people,
And what was the language that they spoke?
What were the flowers that bloomed in the gardens
On the green shore where the bright waves broke?

——Once from a ship off the coast of Arabia
I saw a city on a green hill,
Brooding, remote, mysterious—
Its beauty haunts me still!

LENA WHITTAKER BLAKENEY.

## Le Droit de Cité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE DROIT de cité est une question fort discutée à l'heure actuelle. Sentant la nécessité d'une norme plus élevée dans ce domaine, les États et les communes ont formulé pour leur usage des codes spécifiant les qualités que doit avoir le citoyen; et l'on fait beaucoup pour éclairer l'opinion publique sur ce sujet, dont on reconnait l'importance capitale. Bien avant que la question de savoir ce qui constitue le bon citoyen ait été mise en relief par les circonstances actuelles, les conditions essentielles à cet état avaient été données au psaume quinzième et dans le sermon sur la montagne.

Quelles sont les qualités que le psaume quinzième cite comme étant essentielles pour qui veut obtenir le droit de cité? Il est utile de constater qu'elles ressemblent fort à celles qui caractérisent le bon citoyen d'aujourd'hui. Si nous les traduisons en termes modernes, nous voyons qu'elles comprennent la droiture, la véracité, la bonté, la bienveillance, une probité à toute épreuve, la magnanimité, la générosité—vertus dont la valeur ne change pas avec les années. Ce sont là des qualités mentales qui sont à l'abri du temps, indépendantes des divers degrés de civilisation, et dont l'application est universelle.

Le Scientiste Chrétien apprend que chacun doit finalement se conformer à ces demandes. Le citoyen de Sion est, avant tout, celui qui séjourne dans le tabernacle de Dieu—qui demeure dans des sphères mentales élevées. Il n'est donc pas surprenant de constater que cet homme marche dans l'intégrité, pratique la justice, et dit "la vérité telle qu'elle est dans son cœur." Sa qualité de citoyen est donc agissante, et se manifeste par la pureté et la sincérité.

Sans doute, nous désirons tous rester sur ces hauteurs mentales; mais c'est dans la vie journalière que nous sommes mis à l'épreuve, car la Bible nous dit que ce citoyen "n'emploie pas sa langue à médire, . . . et ne jette point l'opprobre sur son voisin." Nous avons peut-être appris à réprimer des paroles désobligeantes, à ne pas entamer de discussions erronées au sujet d'autrui; mais avons-nous eu soin de ne jamais relever les reproches? Si l'on exprime devant nous une opinion méprisante ou cruelle, laissons-nous tomber ce jugement dans le silence qui est véritablement un silence d'or?

Celui qui s'efforce de demeurer sur la sainte montagne de Dieu apprend à se servir du discernement spirituel. Il peut donc séparer ce qui est mauvais de ce qui est bon dans les circonstances humaines; et sur cette base, il ne craint pas de tenir parole, même si cette ténacité paraît lui être préjudiciable. Il sait que cette position ne peut jamais produire de mauvais résultats, mais qu'elle est toujours nettement salutaire. Le citoyen de Sion est certain que la capacité et la tromperie ne font point partie de la conscience spirituelle et ne peuvent y pénétrer. Pour terminer, le psaume quinzième déclare que cette position ne peut être ébranlée.

Si nous comprenons ces qualités, nous sommes soutenus dans les épreuves que présentent nos rapports avec autrui soit au foyer, soit dans les affaires, soit dans notre travail comme membres d'une église; et en nous plaçant au point de vue de notre droit de cité spirituel, nous apprenons à prendre fermement parti pour la bonté et la vérité au cours de ces diverses expériences.

La loyauté est une des caractéristiques du bon citoyen; et nous apprenons en Science Chrétienne que la loyauté implique un attachement inébranlable à la norme divine. A la page 259 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures),* Mrs. Eddy écrit: "La compréhension-Christ de l'être scientifique et de la guérison divine renferme un Principe parfait et une idée parfaite,—Dieu parfait et homme parfait,—comme base de la pensée et de la démonstration." Ne devrions-nous donc pas nous efforcer de ne jamais perdre de vue cette perfection dans nos rapports avec autrui? et partant de la base sûre qui nous est ainsi donnée, ne devrions-nous pas, dans notre pensée, séparer l'erreur de la personne qui semble l'exprimer? Lorsqu'on les considère de cette manière objective, on voit que les caractéristiques déplaisantes ne sont que les efforts de l'erreur qui cherche à se faire passer pour réelle; et elles ne trouvent aucune créance si l'on nie leur réalité.

Lorsque nous nous rendons compte que l'erreur manifestée soit par nous-mêmes soit par autrui n'offre pas d'intérêt comme sujet de conversation ou de méditation; que l'erreur est vide, insipide, indigne d'être acceptée,—nous commençons à voir qu'elle ne peut ni contrarier ni diviser ceux qui revendiquent et expriment leur héritage en tant que citoyens de Sion. En avançant ainsi pas à pas, en apprenant avec reconnaissance et sans amertume la leçon qui constitue le cœur de toute expérience, nous verrons briller toujours plus clairement dans la conscience de chacun la lumière dont s'illumine la cité sainte; et nous pourrons finalement nous reposer dans la certitude que "celui qui agit ainsi ne sera jamais ébranlé."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

## *A Wheat Field*

A field of wheat before me sways
In these long dreamy summer days;
Its billows fall and rise and run
Beneath the overhanging sun,
And scarlet poppies nod and blaze.

Above it swallows dip and dart,
The bobolink unfolds its heart;
The laden bee goes hasting home
With honey for its honeycomb,
And drifting psyches poise and part.

In it I see a prophecy
Of the high-brimming granary,—
A plentiful and heartening store
Of grain that gleams like golden ore,
And fruitful harvests yet to be.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

## Art as Representation

If the sole explanation of architecture, to the unimaginative man, lies in its affording us shelter, the explanation of sculpture and painting resides for him, no less completely, in their ability to represent things in nature. If he argues his case, the historical evidence for it appears simple enough: whether we seek the origins of the arts in religion and magic, in heraldry, portraiture, or mere entertainment, the imitation of things seen is pretty certainly the first step in the process. Not only is this true of the beginnings, but repeatedly throughout the course of art-history, we find the masters themselves grappling with the problem of naturalistic representation. This is especially true in Europe, and at no time more so than during the nineteenth century.

Further testimony in favor of the idea of art as representation is furnished by the words of sculptors and painters. For they, more preoccupied with their baffling technical questions than with the working out of the reason for the significance of their product, are apt to speak almost exclusively of such matters as anatomy, chiaroscuro, perspective etc., all of which are phases of the rendering in stone or on canvas of the sights of nature . . . It is true that certain powerful minds, like Leonardo, have pushed on to the deepest explanation of art. But as a whole the artist has been content to do his work and let others give reasons for it, if they care to.—From "An Hour of Art," by WALTER PACH.

## Citizenship

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

CITIZENSHIP is a prominent issue in the world today. The necessity of gaining a higher standard in regard to it has caused nations and communities to formulate for themselves codes specifying the qualifications which go to make up the desirable citizen; and much is being done to educate public opinion in this direction, since it is recognized as being a matter of first importance. Long before the question of what constitutes a good citizen was brought to the fore in present-day affairs, the essential requirements had been stated in the fifteenth Psalm and in the Sermon on the Mount.

What were the essentials for citizenship as stated in the fifteenth Psalm? It is illuminating to find that they were much the same as would today mark good citizenship. Translated into modern speech they are found to be uprightness, truthfulness, loving-kindness, neighborliness, unswerving probity, magnanimity, generosity—virtues which do not change their value with the passage of years. They are qualities of thought which are untouched by time, independent of differing civilizations, universal in their application.

The Christian Scientist is learning that each one must finally conform to them. First of all, the citizen of Zion is one who abides in God's tabernacle—who dwells in a state of uplifted thought. It is not, then, surprising to find that he walks uprightly, and works righteousness, and speaks "the truth in his heart." His citizenship is therefore active, manifesting itself in purity and in honesty.

No doubt we all desire to remain on these mental heights; but the test comes in daily living, for we find that this citizen "backbiteth not with his tongue, . . . nor taketh up a reproach against his neighbour." Possibly we have learned not to speak the unkind word, to refrain from opening an erroneous discussion about others; but have we always remembered not to take up a reproach? When someone has voiced a disparaging or cruel opinion, have we allowed it to drop into the silence which is indeed golden?

The individual who is striving to dwell in God's holy hill has learned to employ spiritual discernment. He therefore can separate between evil and good in human experience; and from this standpoint he is not afraid to keep his word, even though such tenacity may seem to be to his disadvantage. He knows that such a stand can never bring bad results, but is always definitely helpful. The citizen of Zion is assured that greed and deceit form no part of spiritual consciousness, and cannot enter it. The Psalm ends with a declaration of the immovable nature of such a position.

Our understanding of these qualifications sustains us in the testing times in our contacts with one another in the home, in business, and in our activities as church members; and it is from the viewpoint of our spiritual citizenship that we learn to stand firm for goodness and truth through these various experiences.

One of the characteristics of a good citizen is loyalty; and in Christian Science we learn that loyalty entails steadfast adherence to the divine standard. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 259) Mrs. Eddy has written, "The Christ-like understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration." Then, in all our dealings with others should we not endeavor to keep this perfection in view, and from the sure basis it provides to separate error from our thought of the person who may seem to be manifesting it? When looked at in this detached fashion, unlovely traits are seen to be but error's effort to present itself as real; and they fail to gain credence when they are denied reality.

When we realize that error, whether manifested by ourselves or others, is not interesting as a topic of conversation or of thought; that it is empty, vapid, and unworthy of acceptance, we begin to find that it can neither interfere with, nor separate, those who are claiming and expressing their heritage as citizens of Zion. As we thus go forward, step by step, learning gratefully and without bitterness the lesson which lies at the heart of every experience, the light which irradiates the holy city will shine ever more clearly in each individual consciousness, till we can indeed rest in the certainty that "he that doeth these things shall never be moved."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## "The Dust-fall"

There is not a prettier valley in Switzerland than that of Lauterbrunnen. Whoever has seen it upon a fair day in summer, when the meadows were green, the streams full, and the sun shining upon the crystal glaciers which lie, from the beginning to the end of the year, at the head of the valley, can never forget it. I do not think it can be more than half a mile broad at its widest; and in many places, I am sure it is much less. On one side the rocks, brown and jagged and tufted with straggling shrubs, rise almost perpendicularly; and a stream of water which comes from higher slopes, far out of sight from below, leaps over the edge of the precipice. At first it is a solid column of water; then it breaks and spreads and wavers with the wind, and finally in a rich veil of spray, reaches the surface of the mead of Lauterbrunnen, a thousand feet below. They call it the Dust-fall.

The opposite side of the valley does not change so suddenly into mountains. There are slopes, green or yellow as the season may be, with the little harvests which the mountain people raise; there are cliffs with wide niches in them, where you may see sheep or kids cropping the short herbage which grows in the shadow of the rocks; and there is a path zigzagging up from the road below, I scarce know how.

It would be very tiresome were it not for the views it gives you at every turning. Sometimes from under a thicket of trees you look sheer down upon the bridge you have traversed in the bottom of the valley—so near that you could toss your Alpenstock into the brook. Sometimes the green of the meadow, and the sparkle of its stream are wholly shut out from sight, and you look straight across upon the Dust-fall, where it leaps from the cliff abreast of you, and catch sight of its first shiver, before it is yet broken into spray. As you mount still higher toward the plateau of the Ober-Alp, the pretty valley you have left dwindles to a mountain chasm, over whose farther edge, the shimmering Dust-fall seems only a bit of gauze swaying in the wind.

The first time I made this ascent from the valley of Lauterbrunnen, was many years since, on a mid-summer's afternoon. The mountains were clear of clouds; their white skirts and the jagged spurs of the glaciers, which lie between the peaks and pour down their clumsy billows of ice toward the head of the valley, were glowing with warm sunlight: warm and golden, the sunlight lay upon the green slopes around me—golden upon the farther side of the meadow below, where the peasants were gathering in their July crop of hay and golden upon the gush and vapor of the Dust-fall. A mountain girl, from a near cottage, in the hope of a few pennies, was singing a plaintive Swiss air, whose echoes mingled pleasantly with the tinkle of the bells the kids wore, upon the cliffs above, and with the faint murmur of the stream trailing below.—From "Seven Stories With Basement and Attic," by DONALD G. MITCHELL.


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# ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING · GARDENS

## Reclaiming An Old Farm

### *Two Professional People Move to the Country*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
Akron, N. Y.

"SOME day," we said in our most serious manner, "we are going to buy a farm and live in the country!" Our friends smiled, for I suppose it was the last thing they ever expected to see us do. We were professionals—born and raised in the city, and accustomed to urban manners and conventions, so no doubt it was difficult for anyone to visualize us in a rural setting.

But not so with us! We were continually on the lookout for our "farm," but to no avail, for we never seemed to find it. And then, one day driving through a sparsely settled section of the country—about 20 miles from the town in which we lived, and two miles from the state road—we came suddenly upon a dilapidated, unoccupied, lonely old farm on a corner which I can best describe as an elbow, with two lovely locust trees in the crook of the elbow.

"There," we said, "is our farm!" Getting out of the car, we attempted to explore, but the grass and weeds were so tall that we could make no progress. Momentarily, discouragement surged over us at the utter desolation of the place, but as we stood and looked about us, we marveled at the setting. It was like a forgotten spot in Arcadia! There was no other house in sight, and scores of stately elms and maples lined the country road over which we had driven, and which the old house faced. Behind the house, but so close that it seemed to nestle against it as though to protect it, lay an apple orchard, and in front stood the most perfect tamarack tree I have ever seen, while between the house and tumbledown barns were two queenly old elms.

Six weeks from that day, we owned the farm!

**Ejecting Wild Tenants**

Now for our plans. When I say the place was dilapidated, I put it mildly. Never have I seen so hopeless a project for rebuilding. In fact, two contractors were so discouraged that we decided against their services. The house had stood unoccupied and untouched for five years and had been entirely taken over by the wild things of the field and the birds of the air. There was a robin's nest in a chimney in one of the rooms, a woodchuck's nest under the house, and a pheasant sitting on her eggs in the brush between the house and broken-down well. Wild rabbits, skunks, and weasels appeared at the most unexpected times and places, while the orchard boasted several crow's nests; and the house and barns were densely populated with several species of rats and mice. Even the contractor (for we finally found one who was interested in possibilities, too) smiled, shook his head and said:

"Well, you have more courage than most folks, and certainly more imagination; but I have, too, so we'll see what we can do. You have a good wall, a frame 24 by 24, and a heap of ideas. I'll do the best I can to carry them out."

All of the partitions were torn out, the decayed clapboards were torn off, and with only the foundation and frame as a nucleus, a delightful new home was built. The walls throughout are rough plaster finished in a rich cream color, and the woodwork is a lovely dull gumwood, except in the kitchen and bathroom, where enameled woodwork is used. The heating system is an efficient hot water one, there are electric lights, and the water supply is adequate and good. The latter is augmented, however, for sentimental reasons, by the old pump, which takes the tested water from the drilled well.

**The Interior**

The living room extends across the west end of the house, with a huge open fireplace in the center between two windows. An open staircase goes out of the living room, opposite the window at the left of the chimney, and opens into a spacious hall on the second floor. Three large, airy bedrooms and the bathroom open into this hall.

Adjoining the living room, and separated only by arched openings, are the book room and dining room. The walls of the book room are lined with open bookshelves, except where the wide window overlooks the apple orchard. The dining room has two windows and opens directly into the sun room, as does the kitchen; so that the sun room is used for eating as much as the dining room. The exposure is southeast, so the room is cheerfully sunny all day, and the view in every direction, though placid, is beautiful, particularly to lovers of nature, such as we are!

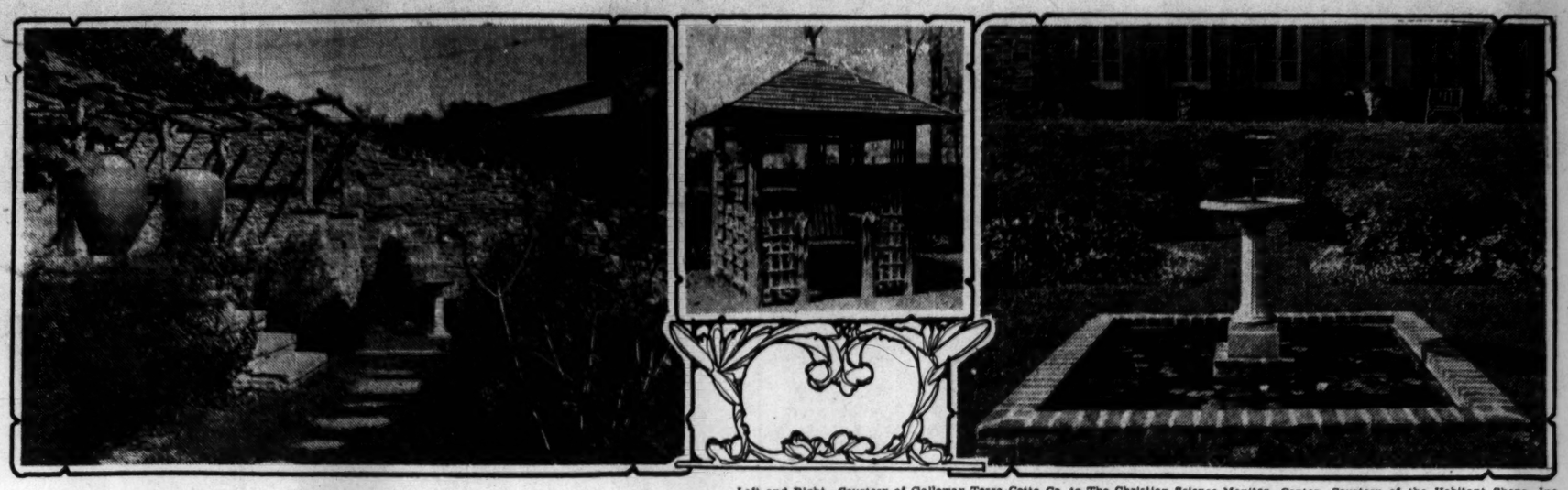
The kitchen, done in apple green and cream, is equipped with an electric refrigerator and stove, and is a delightful workshop. Even dishwashing becomes a pleasure when one glimpses through the double window over the sink, the picturesque old apple orchard; and hears the united chorus of bluebirds, robins and wrens from their nests in the trees and the bird houses which we were generous in supplying, and which are placed where we can watch the inmates.

**The Barns and Land**

The barns, which appeared absolutely hopeless, were rebuilt also. The larger barn was divided, and the front of it converted into a garage with concrete floor. The back of that barn and the entire smaller one were made into conventional "farmer's barns," where the tools and a small amount of stock are housed. Behind the barns is our vegetable garden. This we work ourselves, and it is with a great deal of pride and pleasure that we demonstrate to our metropolitan friends what really fresh vegetables are.

In purchasing the farm, it was necessary to take the entire 60 acres, which for a time filled us with apprehension. However, the problem of working the land was solved by turning it over to a neighboring farmer, who takes the entire responsibility, and reports to us.

And so we go on with our professional lives the same as before, only with the deep satisfaction that we are living now in the open country, where before we were merely existing in slices of houses or apartments in the dirty, noisy, indifferent town.



Left and Right—Courtesy of Galloway Terra-Cotta Co. to The Christian Science Monitor. Center—Courtesy of the Habitant Shops, Inc.

Left—That Ancient Symbol of Hospitality, the Oil Jar, Used Singly or in Pairs, Is an Interesting Addition to the Garden. Center—This Simple Shelter House, Built of Cedar, Provides a Comfortable Place Where the Garden Lover May Take His Leisure Among the Flowers. Right—A Delightful Formal Pool With Combined Bird Bath and Fountain.

## Let's Furnish the Garden!

### *Making It an Attractive Place in Which to Live*

By DOROTHY STACEY BROWN
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

NOW that the rush of early summer is over, the gardener can take time to look about him with a stranger's eye and decide whether a few decorative details other than growing things might not be added to his domain. These are so many and so well designed nowadays—sundials, fountains, jars, amusing little figures of pottery or lead, arches and arbors, seats and benches—that it is not difficult to find just what we need in furnishing our garden.

Even a small area will gain in beauty if a simple, lattice-paneled arch is placed at the entrance and used as a support for some perennial flowering vine. For a larger piece of ground two arches may be used so that through the first one sees the vista of the garden path and the graceful line of the second arch beyond. One simple type is really an arched seat and is very effective set against a wall, where when covered with flowering vines, it becomes a bowery retreat from which to watch the garden.

An arbor or shelter should certainly provide every garden with a place where the owner may take his leisure in comfort among his flowers. There are shelter houses of many kinds, some of them quite substantial structures, and they should be definitely suited to the place they are to occupy. Some designs are open to the view on all sides, others inclosed with lattice on one or more. One especially good model is designed to be placed at the end of the garden looking inward, and its low gable roof will nestle unobtrusively between low trees and masses of shrubbery. A graceful and attractive arbor is simply a wide arch with a lattice roof and a seat at either side—a pleasant shelter from the sun, which adapts itself to many places in the garden. The single arbor seat with trellis back and lattice roof is another charming addition to the garden, especially when made of natural cedar. Placed at the side or in the center of the small property, it is a support for vines and an inviting sheltered seat, which takes up little space.

One of the most useful and least costly of garden accessories is the trellis, whether it is the simple lattice which aids timid vines to climb walls or one of the fan or panel designs made to be set upright in the ground. One of the latter, clothed in vines, is often used to hide an unsightly view, mask the kitchen door, or screen the garden at the side of a house from the street.

Decorative pieces of pottery or cast stoneware are appropriate, not only to large and formal gardens, but in the small property as well. A sundial makes a center of interest in the middle of a lawn or where two paths cross. Sundial columns of stone-gray pottery may be chosen in various curved or fluted shapes, many very pleasing in line and proportion, and dial plates come in many designs with various mottoes.

But for ye Sunne no one would heed me—
A senseless Stone:
But for ye Sunne no one could rede me
Save God alone.
I and my Comrade Sunne together
Print here ye houres
In praise of Love and pleasant Weather
And Youth and Flowres.

Or you may prefer the armillary sphere, an old Dutch type of sun dial whose interlocking circles and pointing arrow are especially interesting and decorative.

**Bird Baths, Oil Jars**

Of course, there should be a bird bath of good design to delight these friendly protectors of our trees and flowers and make a gathering place where we may watch them from some near-by seat. That old symbol of hospitality, the oil jar, used singly, or in pairs at either side of the path or house entrance, is an interesting addition to the balance and design of the garden, and there are many other pottery pieces such as benches, fountains and flower pots which reproduce lovely old Italian originals.

The garden that is to be lived in and enjoyed must have comfortable wooden furniture—chairs, benches, perhaps a table—sturdy enough to stand the variations of summer weather. Folding armchairs with bright fabric seats are comfortable and easily moved, and if you would like a real splash of color don't forget a big bright umbrella, adjustable to the changing rays of the sun. A few accessories of this kind will make the garden a place to be lived in and enjoyed.

The Christian Science Monitor
The Farmhouse Before and After Remodeling.

## Texas, Toads and Perennials

"MY GARDEN HOBBY"

Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Friends:

May I express our appreciation for your Garden Page, and add to your "Hobby" corner a letter from this section of Texas. Our lot is 70 x 150 feet, inclusive of house and garage in the suburbs of a city, and our hobby apparently is the number of varieties which can be grown in the small space in the back. Although to the partner, when it was purchased five years ago, the prospect of having to keep a lawn made him regard its size in dismay (his private desire being a concrete paved yard painted green) and a compromise was made on flowers. The addition year by year of more varieties has made him a most enthusiastic gardener, his hobby this year being a patch of 24 everbearing strawberry plants, at the end of a flower bed, which while they are profuse bearers, have so far not reached the breakfast table in any great number, the greater part going as a pleasurable fee to the pair of mocking birds, tenants in the honeysuckle vine, for their song.

In early summer the garden is a mixed profusion of double pink and orchid poppies, Japanese iris, larkspur and delphinium, roses, syringa, pink verbenas, trumpet bine, honeysuckle and some bluebonnets. These are followed by perennial phlox, zinnias, marigolds, four-o'clocks, foxglove, moon flower, blue morning glories covering the side of the garage next the garden, tiger lilies, wistaria, petunias, lavender, shasta daisies, dahlias, dusty miller, lantanas, gladiolus and chrysanthemums. The beautiful thing about this array of flowers in Texas is that after they are once started (even those that come from seed) they need be planted but once, and thereafter it is only necessary to keep them sufficiently thinned out. Our larkspur, originally planted with a 10-cent package three years ago, are still the original colors of pink, orchid, blue and dark blue, mostly double and long-stemmed as they were the first year. When the larkspur and poppies are blown they will be uprooted and replaced by the later bloomers, zinnias, marigolds and dahlias.

The roses have been especially beautiful and long-stemmed this year, which we attribute to close pruning in December or January, and sharing with others, both bushes and flowers. The most popular and easiest-grown rose is the Radiance, pink and red. We also have white, sunburst and a tea pink in other varieties. Our original bushes have been greatly multiplied by slipping in the fall or when pruning is done. These slips are placed in the ground and covered with glass jars until spring. Ours have made as big bushes and been as prolific bloomers the third year as the original bushes. This year we have a number of slips started which were given us by friends from prize-winning roses. Roses in this section bloom from April to December, our last bouquet last year being the day before Christmas.

Running through the middle of the garden is a walk of steppingstones, made from old cement sidewalk broken into irregular pieces. We contrived for these in various ways and over a long period of time, searching the highways and byways for this discarded article. Our greatest find was when we noticed, on our route to the city, the breaking up of a driveway and sidewalk for replacement. We were there early the next morning and had our pick of the choicest pieces. We have clipped suggestions for homemade bird baths, and will soon have one in operation for the humming birds that early take possession of the trumpet vine and the mocking birds of the honeysuckle.

May we add our garden pets to those already given honor by other writers to this column? The horned frog, well-known Texas product. When we began turning the ground for our garden there were two of these which slid around in the friendliest manner, and as they were residents before our coming, we have made them welcome since. Each spring, while pulling early weeds, a number of young ones about as long as the joint of a finger are noticed, and their growth during the year is easily observed.

(Mrs.) L. S. S.

* * *

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Friends:

I suppose it is never too late for a new hobby and having generally carried on one of sorts during a long and busy life, apologies are only due for waiting so long before beginning such a fine one as growing flowers for fun.

We are so favored climatically that, given suitable ground, one would indeed be remiss in not attempting something of the kind. My object in writing this is not to make mouths water, but we are able to have gladiolus to cut every month of the year and peppers and tomatoes have been fruited on the same plants the second summer.

Here are some suggestions amplifying the articles on "raising perennials from seed" which have been published on this page from time to time. Even though only an amateur, if you can spare but a plot as small as 6x6 feet, you can approach our genial conditions and work in great comfort by making a little lath house.

If the minimum is sought even six feet high would do and additional sections could be added as needed. Simply nail ordinary lath on 1x4 strips at lath width intervals, with shingle nails.

The middle strip could be put at comfortable working height so supporting such wide benches or shelving all round but the entrance leaving only a small standing place in the middle. By all means make a few flats instead of using pots, they are so much more satisfactory and you can then have plenty of plants for your own use and to give away.

A bin under the bench holding a few bushels of the nicest sifted old compost, one can easily accumulate and it will solve problems of crusting and moisture holding; some commercial peat well mixed in, will help greatly and you will soon agree it is the origin for the saying "For the love of Pete." One flat will hold a dozen rows of different seedlings and as they get large enough, lift them with a pointed stick and prick them out in other flats.

I made a heavy board and studded it with rows of three-eighths inch round pointed pins projecting about two inches, it is the size of the inside of a flat, set in rows 10x10 equally spaced. With this you can punch 100 holes with one pressure of a lever and if your sifted soil is right for moisture, the holes will keep their shape and not lift out when you tap the block as you raise it. It's a real joy to transfer your little seedlings to those holes, tamping them lightly as you go with your lifting point, then water them in and set the flat on an under-shelf in the shade for a day or two, when you can be fairly sure of nearly a hundred per cent stand of sturdy plants. By having one side of your flats removable when planting-out time comes, a two-inch putty knife will cut cubes of soil and root which can be set in the open without the plants feeling the move.

Should gas be available and a little glass, if one is handy at concrete and woodwork you can get bottom heat and raise earlier things. This, however, makes another story.

(Mr.) P. W.

## For the Dry Rock Garden

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
South Lincoln, Mass.

THE average rock garden is under a severe handicap in that its drainage is so perfect that all moisture is quickly lost. We are now beginning to realize that rock gardens need a particular type of plants. The Alpines are not 100 per cent perfect, because the mountain sides in Switzerland are not dry. Many mountain springs, frequent summer showers and a rich, dark soil are characteristics of the Alpine region.

From far-off Japan comes a dainty, charming visitor which deserves a welcome. Most of the Columbines are too rank growers for the average rock garden, but Aquilegia flabellata nana-alba is small, has exquisite foliage, and tiny white flowers on stalks eight or ten inches in height.

There is a Scotch thistle which thrives in the hottest and driest location, and doesn't ask rich soil. Carlina acaulis is a symmetrical plant of spiny, silvery leaves. Its few large silvery flowers grow on very short stems.

Two Campanulas do well in dry spots. Campanula Muralis is truly a living mural painting. Hundreds of the tiny, purplish-blue, star-shaped flowers, with a background of gray rock is a beautiful picture. It blossoms through June, and then in July Campanula Raineri comes to the fore. It is also a dwarf, and of spreading habit. It blossoms through July. Both varieties have healthy green foliage.

Many garden lovers are in search of yellow shades for the garden. A charming member for the rock garden and one which seems impervious to drought and poor soil is Dianthus Knappi, daintiest of all pinks.

We think of vetch as a plant grown for cows in the land of windmills and dikes. But the Dutch also have developed in Coronilla cappadocica a splendid rock garden plant now offered by leading nurserymen. The foliage is an attractive blue-green color, and the lovely racemes of golden flowers are borne during June and July.

An onion for the rock garden! Yes thanks to a British plant collector who found it in the home of the lama, five years ago. The beautiful waxy, hyacinth-like flowers of Allium Thibeticum are mauve-lilac in color and are borne on stiff eight-inch stems.

Another plant for the dry rock garden from a distant land is Wahlenbergia Tasmanica from Australia. The bell-shaped flowers resemble Platycodons, but the plants are of dwarf habit, about four inches tall.

One persistent problem which faces rock garden lovers is how to keep the garden full of color through July and August. There is zest in the hunt through catalogues for plants to fulfill this need. A few of the Alyssums are persistent bloomers in dry locations. The Acaenas, the Anthericums, and the Armerias are worthy of study. There is a dwarf form of Gypsophila which may be of interest, and the group of Helianthemums offer some delightful surprises. There are two forms of the Rocky Mountain sunflower which thrive under difficult conditions, and several of the hardy, dwarf Cyclamens deserve consideration.

Rock gardens are destined to play a greater part in our gardening scheme. The task is to learn their limitations and opportunities. The five examples at Kew and at the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens are models for us all. We should remember that the rock work is the background for the plants, and judiciously choose the latter to assume lasting beauty. HAYDN S. PEARSON

## Wanted: A Farm

Chicago

To Gardeners of the Monitor:

Two of us want to find a small farm somewhere in the United States, and after reading twice the issue of July 9 of the Monitor we feel that we just can't wait to find the right place. We wonder if some of those who already have gardens would be able and willing to help us to make a choice.

We have no prejudice against any part of our country, but want to find a place that is livable, where the soil will do for general crops of vegetables and flowers; where there is already a house and where we may have fair access to some large town or city. We should like, perhaps, to be able to entertain tourists at times, but not all the time; we want an attractive, but small, home and, above all, it must be a place that lends itself to beauty and will be "homey." Of course, part of that depends on the owners or occupants. We want to buy, or rent with the privilege of buying later. (This is not an advertisement!)

My idea in writing is that some of the gardeners of the Monitor family may know more than we do of soils, climates, etc., and may give us valuable information about gardening and making a home.

(Mr.) J. C.

## Hanging Basket

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A delightful thing and one that can be very easily made is a hanging fern basket. One of these baskets hanging from a wrought iron arm near the window brings into the house a whiff of cool woods and running streams.

There is almost no expense connected with making a fern basket. The main things needed are a few twigs and some wire—ordinary picture wire will do. Gather either 16 or 20 twigs of about equal thickness. These should be sawed into equal lengths; the length of the twigs, of course, will determine the size of the basket. About 10 or 12 inches is a convenient size.

When the twigs are all cut to the desired size a small hole is to be made through them about one and one-half inches from each end. This should be done carefully so that the twigs do not split in the process.

When this is accomplished you are ready to build up your basket. First lay two twigs parallel to each other and a little less than their own length apart. Next lay two other pieces across the ends of the first two so that the holes of these twigs will be directly above the holes of the first twigs and the four twigs form a square. Continue this process, laying the twigs on top of each other until all are used up. You are making the four sides of your basket.

The wire is the next thing used. From bottom to top at each corner run a piece of the wire through the holes of the sticks joining your sticks at these corners. Fasten the wire at the bottom with a knot and allow enough wire at the top at each corner so that the pieces can meet about 12 inches above the center of the basket. The four ends are then twisted together or attached to a ring for hanging purposes.

The floor of the basket may be made of lath or any other thin board. The floor boards may be laid across just above the bottom twigs or tacked to them underneath. A little space should be allowed between the boards for drainage and evaporation purposes.

The basket is then ready to be filled with leaf mold and planted with ferns and moss. The common variety of fern that grows in the woods will do very nicely or a florist may be called upon to fill the basket. In either case the important thing to remember is that ferns need to be kept well watered.

## A Garden in Quebec Province

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
Knowlton, Quebec

AS I opened the French doors of our living room one day and stepped onto the two by four balcony that goes with a small city apartment, I looked into the park across the street and to my great delight I saw that small buds were appearing on the trees, and then I began to smell the damp earth, and realized that spring had really come. And as I saw those buds and smelled that damp earth, I knew that we, too, would soon be getting "back to the land." Oh, no, we were not amateurs. We were used to gardening. Hadn't we had our first garden last year, and hadn't we had real fun out of it, as well as flowers and vegetables?

We had spent three summers at Brae Manor and each year our neighbors had told us what a lovely garden Mrs. So and So had always had before we took the place over, and each year we had said that the next spring we would have the garden ploughed, and try our hand at making things grow. So it went till last year when we became sufficiently enthused over pictures in the garden magazines to set to and make our garden just where Mrs. So and So had had hers. Of course neither of us knew anything about gardens but one doesn't need to when they have neighbors to give them advice. Now, don't misunderstand me about our neighbors and their advice not to mention their "slips," cuttings and bottles of spray. We were very glad of all these things, especially the advice, but the funny thing was that no two of them gave the same advice and that was where our good judgment had to be put into practice. Take the tomatoes, for instance; some kept to the theory that best results were had by staking them, while Byron Parker "maintained" that they were much better off if left to go the way they wanted to. It was that way with a number of things, but all advice was given with helpful motives and even if we couldn't use it all, we appreciated the thought back of it.

We began by making a border of flowers from the house across the lawn to the corner of the vegetable garden. Did I say "lawn"? Well, it wasn't exactly a lawn when we started out with it but by the middle of the summer, after repeated cutting and filling in, it began to look quite "lawnish." We really had some very pretty things in this border, which had to be widened twice to make room for all of them. In front we had clumps of little English daisies, which were in bloom all summer. Behind these we had some very beautiful gladiolus, the only things beside seeds that we had to buy for our garden, so generous were our neighbors with their abundance. Of course we had delphiniums and at the very back a row of stately, old-fashioned hollyhocks. Here and there were groups of orange marigolds, blue bachelor buttons, and oriental poppies which at a distance looked like giant tulips. We ran this border around one side of the vegetable garden and the view of it all from our porch was very pretty. The only trouble was that being new at this work we put some of the taller plants too near the front of the bed. However, we have learned much from experience and we can change it around a bit this year.

Being the male member of this "we" team, I took more interest in the vegetable garden and found that I hadn't forgotten my childish love of "playing in the dirt," and, as a matter of fact, I think we both enjoyed this part of gardening very much. The other member of the team started out wearing gloves, but I soon noticed that these had been discarded and that hands were being put to use for which they were intended. Everything that we planted was a success except the peas, and that was our own fault, for not planting them thicker. However, we "put in" too many cucumbers, and as a result we thrust them on all our friends from town, every time they "blew in." It was practically the same with tomateos and corn, but we were able to bottle some of these and so do away with the surplus.

As a whole our garden was a great success, and what fun it was to call around to the different neighbors, after supper, to see if their corn was as high as ours, or if their tomato plants had blossomed yet, or to find the best thing to put on cucumber plants that the worms had taken a fancy to.

By the end of the season we felt real gardeners, and made all kinds of plans for the following summer, and now, here we are in the city, with an apartment which we are trying to sublet. And all the time we are fretting to be at weeding the borders. However, we must be patient and look forward to a "day of discovery" when we will find that the hollyhocks are in bloom and that there is color everywhere, and then we will settle down to a real country life for another few months. Don't you want to sublet an attractive city apartment for the rest of the summer? E. FILLMORE SADLER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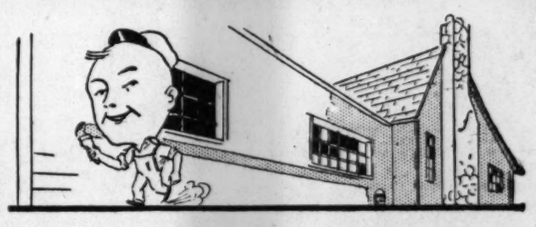
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# TEMPERANCE LEADER LAUDED BY 39 NATIONS

## Movement Was Founded by Joseph Livesey in Last Century

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Messages from temperance adherents in 39 different nations offered an "international salute" to the "Seven Men of Preston," founders of the Total Abstinence Movement, at a meeting of the World Prohibition Federation, held here June 18-20.

Delegates from all parts of the British Isles and from several European countries attended the event, which drew forth indorsing tributes from the United States and India, Iceland and Italy, Ceylon and Canada, Poland and Palestine, and other lands spread far apart by distance but linked up in the world crusade for total abstinence.

In honoring Joseph Livesey, (1794-1884) who is regarded as the father of the Total Abstinence Movement, the delegates celebrated the 100th anniversary of the signing of the first total abstinence pledge, which was drawn up by the "Seven Men of Preston." Actually, Mr. Livesey signed all seven names, as he was the only one who could write.

What has been achieved in the fight for temperance in the intervening years was the keynote of addresses and messages received from all parts of the world.

A "call to the nations" was promulgated in the form of a resolution, which took cognizance of the pioneering achievements of Livesey and his early followers, and urged the curbing of "the disastrous influence of the liquor traffic." International coöperation was sought as a means of achieving success in the field of temperance.

World prohibition was broadly urged as the goal before the organization, and the effects of prohibition in the United States and Finland were major factors in the conference discussions.

Mr. W. E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson, in a message to the conference, trenchantly condemned the American and international attitude which traced all subversive policies in the United States—from racketeering, kidnaping and general crime—to prohibition. He contended that London year after year has more than double the arrests for drunkenness than New York.

Prof. Taav Laitinen, Finland representative, indicated that prohibition was repealed in Finland largely as a consequence of lax law enforcement. He maintained that prohibition was not given a fair trial during the 12 years of its operation.

"For many years," his report said, "even proper legislation and other external conditions for effective law enforcement were lacking. This was especially the case in regard to the fight against smuggling, the worst enemy of prohibition."

Finland's act of repealing prohibition was also traced to the uncertain political conditions prevailing in the country. It cited that there have been 15 cabinets in 12 years, a factor which tended to political instability.

Despite the blow to the temperance movement which the Finnish prohibition repeal has meant, it was maintained that the temperance leaders in that country still hold the opinion that prohibition of the liquor trade is the best legislation in abolishing the drink evil.

# Too Much in Too Many Pieces

★ ★ ★

## Radio Bits, Unrelated and Disturbing, Flood Into American Homes Eighteen Hours a Day

★ ★ ★

LIKE an untamed prodigal gusher which satiates the petroleum industry with more oil than it can handle, the broadcasting industry, too, has become a giant gusher, saturating listeners with programs until production has almost gotten out of control of the broadcasters and certainly beyond the capacity of listeners.

In the steady transmission of programs from 6:30 in the morning until 2 o'clock the following morning, the networks and individuals stations are pouring forth programs—some good, some bad, some indifferent—faster than listeners can absorb them. And the result upon set owners has been boredom—sheer boredom.

Relief from all this good, bad and indifferent broadcasting has been sporting events, a zany like Ed Wynn, or the recent political conventions. For where has there been a program that would cause listeners to stay up until 2 o'clock in the morning?

♪ ♪ ♪

Except for the full-length transmissions of the Philadelphia Orchestra and Philharmonic-Symphony concerts, radio has become lost in a morass of excerpts and titbits. Even the truly excellent broadcasts of the Metropolitan Opera have been, for the most part, portions of standard opera.

One wonders, too, what would become of the present Lewisohn Stadium and Goldman Band concerts if the broadcasters had full summer schedules? Where has the listener otherwise been able to enjoy performances lasting from overture to final curtain?

Radio program directors and advertising production men, it seems, are extremely timid and fearful of "boring" their audiences. They conceal their timidity under "variety programs." They cram everything into the short space of 15, or rarely 30, minutes.

Listeners, it appears, however, now want solid "chunks." Both advertisers and radio program directors seem to have forgotten that radio built up its popularity on the excellent reputations of the Atwater Kent, Eveready, RCA and Maxwell hours—and we mean full-length "hours" of 60 minutes.

"You've got to get your name in front of the people at least two or three times a week to make them take notice" is a favorite dictum of advertisers. So they have discontinued the one-shot-a-week programs. Advertisers who can afford a half hour split it up into two 15-minute periods. Likewise those who can afford an hour split it into four periods.

♪ ♪ ♪

Now, let us see how well listeners remember who pays for the tunes under the new technique.

Recently several hundred newspapers paid to find who was included in that omnibus phrase, "Ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience," and how much conscious listening takes place.

Each newspaper telephoned to at least 100 homes during the "best" listening hours of the evening, from 8:30 to 9:30, selecting numbers at random from the telephone book. Each party answering was asked four pertinent questions. The results of the survey were printed under the title of "Are They Listening?"

Out of 100 typical homes, it is revealed, 51 own radio sets. Of these 41 are at home. But, significantly, of the 41 set owners who are at home only 24 are listening. Again, from this group of 24 listeners 13 are tuned into a single so-called "best" station, five are tuned in the second best and two into the third best station. Thus, advertisers deduce, the "pulling power" of the "best" station is 13 per cent.

♪ ♪ ♪

Recently we called on the program director of one of our leading local broadcasting stations. "What is the matter with broadcasting," we wanted to know? "The matter is with you, not us," he countered.

We pointed out the lack of certain types of programs. Taking the weekly schedule, he showed us one of every type of program we mentioned. But the really creditable programs were all too short. Further, some genuinely good programs should have been moved up into the best hours of the day, when everyone is listening.

"Where," the program director asked, "can you get a symphony concert, a noted comedian, a good chorus or an excellent popular dance orchestra all in the same evening. You certainly can't go out in a single evening and get all this." He is right. Nowhere except on the ubiquitous radio can you get all these things. The point is, listeners may have arrived at the period when they don't want all these things in a single evening.

Some of our long-departed "hours" certainly reached some of the all-time high spots of broadcasting. Let radio therefore go back and try to re-create some of these high spots, spots a 60-minute "hour" long, and a grateful listening public surely will applaud.

A. D. H.


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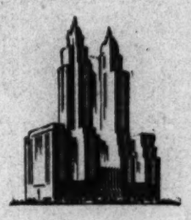

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# TRADING IN STOCKS AND BONDS DULL

## Prices on Whole Well Maintained—New York Tractions Boosted

NEW YORK July 19 (AP)—Haphazard speculation by floor traders gave the stock market a semblance of activity today, as the list steadied after yesterday's setback.

A somewhat better tone in principal commodities, notably wheat, was encouaging, but buying power, in the share market was rather feeble, and prices with few exceptions made scant progress. Further encouragement from the bond market was lacking, although prices there were well maintained.

### Stocks Slightly Easier

A handful of shares were bid up moderately for a time, but the list slipped back in the late dealings, and developed a slightly heavy tone. The turnover was only about half a million shares.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit rose nearly 3 points, then lost about half its rise. Small fractional gains in American Telephone and U. S. Steel common were lost, while General Foods, Eastman, Auburn and U. S. Steel preferred lost a point or more.

Reports of scattered upturns in industrial activity were read with interest, but were scarcely regarded as conclusive, as there are usually some early resumptions of activity soon after midyears.

### Bond Market Hesitant

The bond market was hesitant today, and prices generally were inclined to hold within a low fractional range.

Even the United States Government list, which spurted yesterday for gains of a point or more in the Treasury maturities, showed relaxing tendencies. Most of the Federals, however, recorded small gains. The Treasury 3s and 3⅛s continued to absorb the bulk of trading.

The railroads, industrials and utilities failed to indicate any definite trend and in numerous instances quotations held at yesterday's closing figures. While a few carrier bonds continued to register moderate improvement, the low-priced rails displayed a rather soft tone.

The unsettled situation in Germany again had an unsettling effect on Reich obligations. Both the German Government 5½s and 7s added around a point to their previous losses.

Mild firmness was exhibited by some other foreign issues. Among these were Australian 5s, Belgian 7s, Colombia 6s and Japanese 5½s. French 7s eased a trifle.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

### Closing Prices

| 1932 High | 1932 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last July 19 | Last July 18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5⅝ | 1⅝ | | Adams Express | 100 | 2¼ | 2 | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 62½ | 30⅛ | 4½ | Air Reduction | 1200 | 34⅝ | 33⅛ | 34 | 34½ |
| 16⅝ | 7¾ | .50 | Alaska-Juneau | 800 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9⅞ |
| 3⅛ | ⅝ | | Allegheny Corp | 100 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 7⅞ | 3⅛ | | Allegh pf ww $2.50 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 13 | 5½ | | Allegheny Steel | 10 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 8½ |
| 87½ | 42½ | 6§ | Allied Chem | 8100 | 46⅞ | 45¾ | 46½ | 46¼ |
| 119 | 96½ | 7 | Allied Chem pf | 300 | 106¼ | 106 | 106¼ | 105⅝ |
| 13⅜ | 4 | .50 | Allis Chalmers | 400 | 8⅜ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 9⅜ |
| 17⅜ | 12 | 3 | Amerada | 400 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 17 |
| 18½ | 8⅜ | | Am Bank Note | 400 | 8⅞ | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8¾ |
| 73⅞ | 29⅜ | 5§ | Am Car | 9100 | 33⅜ | 32¼ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ |
| 8⅜ | 3½ | | Am Car & Fdry | 400 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅝ |
| 39⅞ | 16 | 7 | Am Car & pf | 10 | 20⅜ | 19½ | 19½ | 20 |
| 15½ | 11 | | Am Com Alcohol | 100 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 5 | 1 | | Am Encaustic T | 200 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | |
| 10⅛ | 3¾ | | Am European | 100 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 9¼ | 2 | | Am & For Pow | 900 | 3 | 2¾ | 3 | 2⅞ |
| 38½ | 5 | | Am & For Pow 7 | 400 | 9 | 8¼ | 8⅜ | 8¼ |
| 17¼ | 2¾ | | Am & For Pw 2pf | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅝ |
| 6 | 3 | 1 | Am Hawaiian | 200 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 21⅜ | 9 | 2 | Am Ice | 200 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10½ |
| 8½ | 2½ | | Am International | 200 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3¾ |
| 8⅜ | ¾ | | Am La France | 100 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 44⅜ | 20 | 7 | Am Loco pf | 400 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | |
| 33 | 7⅞ | 3 | Am News | 40 | 16 | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 16⅞ | 3 | 1 | Am Power & Lt | 600 | 4⅞ | 4⅜ | 4½ | 5 |
| 58 | 15¼ | 6 | Am P&L 6% pf | 100 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | |
| 42⅜ | 10 | 5 | Am P&L pf A | 400 | 16⅜ | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | 17 |
| 8½ | 3½ | | Am Radiator | 200 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 13 | 3 | | Am Rolling Mill | 200 | 4½ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4½ |
| 29¼ | 13⅜ | 3 | Am Safety Razor | 100 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15⅞ |
| 25⅛ | 10 | 2 | Am Shipbuilding | 50 | 13 | 11¼ | 13 | |
| 18⅜ | 5½ | | Am Smelt & Ref | 400 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8¼ |
| 85 | 22 | | Am Smelt & R pf | 100 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 34 |
| 8⅜ | 3 | | Am Steel2Fdries | 400 | 4⅜ | 4 | 4 | 3⅞ |
| 39¼ | 13 | 2 | Am Sugar Ref | 400 | 19⅛ | 19 | 19½ | 19⅜ |
| 88¼ | 45 | 7 | Am Sug Ref pf | 400 | 64 | 63¼ | 64 | |
| 137⅜ | 70¼ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 14100 | 73⅛ | 72⅛ | 73⅛ | 72⅝ |
| 34½ | 11 | 2 | Am Wat W&E | 900 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | 12⅛ |
| 12⅜ | ⅞ | | Anaconda Cop | 1100 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 4 |
| 9 | 3½ | | Anaconda Wire | 100 | 4⅜ | 4⅛ | 4⅜ | |
| 12 | 7 | 1 | Archer Daniels | 200 | 9⅜ | 9⅛ | 9⅜ | |
| 45 | 24 | 7 | Armour Del pf | 400 | 43 | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | 43 |
| 2 | ⅝ | | Armour Ill A | 400 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 1½ | ⅝ | | Armour Ill B | 200 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 14⅜ | 3½ | | Armour Ill pf | 200 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8⅞ | 8½ |
| 94 | 17⅛ | | Atchison T&SF | 2300 | 23¾ | 22⅝ | 23 | 22½ |
| 86 | 35 | | Atchison pf | 400 | 41½ | 40 | 41 | 42¼ |
| 12⅞ | 1⅜ | 1 | Atl Refining | 1400 | 12⅛ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 12⅛ |
| 25½ | 7¾ | 1 | Atlas Powder | 100 | 8½ | 8 | 8½ | 8 |
| 151¾ | 28¾ | 4§ | Auburn Auto | 21100 | 50½ | 45¾ | 47 | 48 |
| 3½ | 1½ | | Aviation Corp Del | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | **—B—** | | | | | |
| 24½ | 8 | | Baldwin Loco pf | 20 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 10 |
| 21⅝ | 3¾ | | Balt & Ohio | 400 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | 6½ |
| 41½ | 6 | | Balt & Ohio pf | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7¾ |
| 5⅞ | 3⅜ | 1 | Barnsdall A | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 44¾ | 24¼ | 3 | Beech-Nut Pack | 100 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 31 |
| 48¾ | 4½ | | Bendix Aviation | 400 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | 6 |
| 24⅝ | 6 | | Best & Co | 1700 | 7⅜ | 7 | 7⅜ | |
| 24⅜ | 1¼ | | Bethlehem Steel | 1400 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9¾ |
| 24 | 16¼ | 7 | Beth Steel pf | 100 | 24⅜ | 23¼ | 24 | 24½ |
| 42½ | 20 | 2 | Borden | 700 | 23½ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ |
| 11¾ | 2⅞ | | Briggs Mfg | 400 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ |
| 50¼ | 10⅜ | | Brooklyn Man T | 21100 | 21½ | 20 | 21 | 19¼ |
| 87⅜ | 31½ | 6 | Brooklyn M T pf | 1700 | 50¼ | 48½ | 48½ | |
| 10½ | 2⅝ | | Brooklyn Queens | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 5 | 2⅛ | | Bucyrus Erie | 200 | 2½ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 8⅛ | 2⅞ | | Bucyrus E cv pf | 200 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 13 | 6¼ | .80 | Burroughs Add | 400 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 19 | 7 | | Byers | 400 | 10¼ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9¾ |
| | | | **—C—** | | | | | |
| 11⅞ | 4¼ | | Calif Packing | 400 | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5½ | 5⅛ |
| 20⅜ | 6½ | 1¼ | Canadian Pacific | 700 | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 11 |
| 43⅜ | 16¾ | | Case Thresh | 9200 | 25⅛ | 23¾ | 24⅛ | 24⅜ |
| 75 | 30 | 7 | Case Thresh pf | 2000 | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ |
| 15 | 4⅜ | .50 | Caterpillar Trac | 100 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 16⅞ | 7⅞ | 1½ | Central Aguirre | 400 | 15¾ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | 16 |
| 61¼ | 22⅜ | | Century Ribbon | 100 | 5 | 4⅝ | 5 | 4½ |
| 15 | 3⅞ | | Cerro de Pasco | 200 | 4¾ | 4⅜ | 4¾ | |
| 7 | ⅛ | | Checker Cab Mfg | 300 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2¼ |
| 20⅜ | 4⅞ | 2 | Chesapeake Corp | 100 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6¼ |
| 31½ | 9¾ | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 3100 | 11⅜ | 11 | 11¼ | 11⅛ |
| 4⅜ | 1¼ | | Chi & Gt West | 100 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 3⅛ | ¾ | | Chi Mil & St P | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 12⅜ | 2 | | Chi & N'western | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 14 | 11½ | 2 | Chi Yellow Cab | 3000 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 10 | 6 | | Chipe Copper | 90 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 15⅜ | 5 | 1 | Chrysler | 1100 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6½ |
| 16⅞ | 4¼ | 1a | Columbia Gas | 3400 | 6¼ | 6 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ |
| 41⅞ | 13½ | 2 | Columbian Carb | 300 | 18⅜ | 18½ | 18½ | 18⅜ |
| 26¼ | 11⅜ | 3 | Comm Cred A | 600 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | |
| 27⅜ | 10⅞ | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 100 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 10¼ | 3½ | .60 | Comm Solvents | 2700 | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 4⅞ | 1⅝ | .30 | Comwlth & So | 1800 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | 2⅛ |
| 68½ | 27⅜ | 6 | Comwlth & S 6pf | 300 | 35 | 34¼ | 34⅞ | 34⅞ |
| 5⅜ | 1 | | Consol Film Ind | 600 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | |
| 11¾ | 2¾ | | Consol Film I pf | 400 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | |
| 68¾ | 31½ | 4 | Consol Gas | 6800 | 36⅞ | 36¼ | 36⅜ | 36¼ |
| 95 | 72½ | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 100 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 10⅞ | 5 | 1 | Consol Laundries | 300 | 5¾ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| 7⅛ | 4 | | Consol Oil | 1500 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | 5⅜ |
| 11½ | 3 | | Consol Rys Cu pf | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| ⅜ | ¼ | | Consol Textile | 300 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 7 | 2⅞ | | Cont Baking A | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 47¾ | 24⅞ | 6 | Cont Baking pf | 100 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 41 | 17⅜ | 2 | Cont Can | 400 | 21 | 20⅜ | 20⅞ | 21 |
| 4⅜ | 3 | | Cont Dia Fibre | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 25¼ | 6¾ | 1.40 | Cont Insurance | 100 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9¾ |
| 7 | 3⅜ | | Cont Oil | 400 | 5¼ | 5 | 5⅛ | 5 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | | Cont Shares | 200 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 47⅜ | 24⅜ | 3 | Corn Products | 1600 | 28⅞ | 28¼ | 28¾ | 28⅞ |
| 4¾ | 1⅜ | | Coty | 600 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅜ |
| 23 | 13½ | 2§ | Cream of Wheat | 100 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 19⅛ | 10¼ | | Crex Carpet | 020 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | |
| 22¼ | 6 | | Crucible Steel | 600 | 8½ | 8 | 8 | |
| 49⅞ | 15 | | Crucible Steel pf | 210 | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 17 |
| 1¾ | ½ | | Cuba Co | 300 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 17 | 4 | 6 | Cuba Ry pf | 60 | 9½ | 9 | 9 | |
| 2 | ⅜ | | Cuban Am Sug | 400 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ |
| 35½ | 20 | 2½ | Cudahy Packing | 300 | 27 | 26⅜ | 27 | 27¼ |
| 2¾ | ⅞ | | Curtiss-Wright | 1900 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | 1 |
| 2⅜ | 1½ | | Curtiss-Wright A | 100 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| | | | **—D—** | | | | | |
| 15¼ | 6¼ | .40 | Deere & Co pf | 200 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 9 | 1½ | | Denver R G pf | 100 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1⅝ |
| 15⅞ | 12 | 1 | Diamond Match | 100 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | |
| 11⅜ | 7½ | 1.20 | Dome Mines | 200 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 18 | 1¼ | 1.50* | Dominion Stores | 100 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 59¾ | 22 | 3 | du Pont de Nem | 15600 | 92⅜ | 92 | 92½ | 92⅛ |
| 100 | 80¾ | 6 | du Pont deb | 400 | 87 | 86 | 86 | 86½ |
| 97 | 87 | 5 | Duquesne Lt pf | 10 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90⅞ |
| | | | **—E—** | | | | | |
| 87⅞ | 35¼ | 5 | Eastman Kodak | 2800 | 37⅞ | 36 | 36⅜ | 37 |
| 32¾ | 8½ | 1.20 | Elec Auto-Lite | 1500 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 2½ | ½ | | Elec Boat | 300 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | ⅞ | | Elec & Mus Ind | 2100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 15⅜ | 2¾ | | Elec Pow & Lt | 1200 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 64 | 10¾ | 7 | Elec Pow & L pf | 200 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 36⅛ | 16 | | Endicott Johnson | 300 | 21 | 21 | 21 | |
| 10 | 2 | | Erie RR | 600 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| | | | **—F—** | | | | | |
| | | | Fed Screw W | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 10⅜ | 3 | | Fed Water Serv | 900 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 27¾ | 6 | 1.20 | Fidelity Phe F In | 100 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9⅛ |
| 59½ | 45 | 6 | Firestone T&R pf | 200 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 47⅛ |
| 53 | 35 | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 300 | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | 39½ | 38½ |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | | Fisk Rubber | 100 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 82½ | 63 | 6 | Florsheim S pf | 100 | 65 | 63 | 63 | |
| 12 | 3 | | Foster-Wheeler | 200 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6¾ |
| 21½ | 10½ | 1.20 | Fourth Nat Inv | 600 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13¼ |
| 19½ | 10 | 2 | Freeport Texas | 400 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| | | | **—G—** | | | | | |
| 35¾ | 9½ | 1 | Gen Am Tnk Car | 500 | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10¾ | 10½ |
| 19⅝ | 10½ | 2 | Gen Baking | 200 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | |
| 16½ | 3¾ | | Gen Cable pf | 50 | 4⅞ | 4⅜ | 4⅞ | |
| 26⅛ | 8½ | .40 | Gen Electric | 4500 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 10⅛ |
| 11½ | 10¾ | .60 | Gen Elec Spl | 1500 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| 40½ | 19⅜ | 3 | Gen Gas & E A | 2400 | 21½ | 20¾ | 20¾ | 21⅜ |
| 2¾ | ⅜ | | Gen Gas & E A | 400 | ⅛ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 25 | 18½ | 2.06 | Gen Ital Edison | 100 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | |
| 37 | 28 | 3 | Gen Mills | 100 | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| 24⅜ | 7⅝ | 1 | Gen Motors | 5300 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8¾ |
| 87¼ | 56¼ | 5 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 200 | 61½ | 61¼ | 61½ | 62 |
| 28½ | 6¼ | 1a | Gen Ry Signal | 100 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¾ |
| 24½ | 10⅜ | 1 | Gillette Saf Raz | 12500 | 16⅜ | 15⅞ | 16 | 15¾ |
| 68½ | 45 | 5 | Gillette S R pf | 300 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 54⅞ |
| 6¾ | 2⅝ | | Gobel (Adolf) | 800 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 8¼ | 1.60 | Gold Dust | 900 | 11 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 11 |
| 17 | 7 | | Goodrich pf | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 18¾ | 5½ | | Goodyear | 200 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | 8¼ |
| 18½ | 7¼ | | Gotham Silk Hos | 1300 | 15 | 14½ | 15 | 14⅞ |
| 4⅝ | 1 | | Graham Paige | 100 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 13½ | 6¾ | 1 | Granite City Stl | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 30¼ | 14½ | 1 | Grant (WT) | 200 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16⅜ |
| 25 | 5½ | | Great Nor pf | 200 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8⅛ |
| 11¼ | 5 | | Great Nor Ore | 100 | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5½ | 5⅜ |
| 6⅞ | 3¼ | | Great West Sug | 600 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | 6⅞ |
| 1¾ | ½ | | Gribsby-Grunow | 1200 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| 8 | 2½ | | Gulf States Steel | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4 |
| | | | **—H—** | | | | | |
| 2¼ | ⅝ | | Hahn Dept Sto | 900 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 19 | 7⅛ | | Hahn D S pf | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 11½ | 3½ | .30 | Hall Printing | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 83 | 43½ | 6 | Hershey Choc | 100 | 45⅜ | 45⅜ | 45⅜ | 45½ |
| 11⅞ | 7¾ | 1 | Holland Furnace | 200 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 8 |
| 131¾ | 110 | 9 | Homestake M | 500 | 125 | 123 | 123 | 125 |
| 24⅝ | 8¾ | | Houston Oil | 400 | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 5¼ | 1⅝ | | Houston Oil new | 100 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 57⅛ | 42¼ | 4.20 | Household Fin pf | 100 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | |
| 50⅝ | 8 | 3½ | Hudson & Man | 300 | 14⅜ | 14 | 14 | |
| 11¾ | 2⅞ | | Hudson Motor | 1400 | 6¼ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 6½ |
| 5⅜ | 1½ | | Hupp Motors | 200 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1⅞ |
| | | | **—I—** | | | | | |
| 18¼ | 4¾ | | Ill Central | 700 | 7 | 6¾ | 6⅞ | 6⅝ |
| 36 | 15¼ | 4 | Ill Central LL | 20 | 22⅞ | 22½ | 22⅞ | |
| 29½ | 14¾ | 3 | Ingersoll-Rand | 1400 | 19½ | 18½ | 18⅝ | 19½ |
| 14⅜ | 2¼ | | Interboro Rap T | 3100 | 6 | 5½ | 5½ | 5 |
| 117 | 52½ | 6§ | Int Business M | 2600 | 60¾ | 59⅜ | 59⅞ | 59¾ |
| 18⅜ | 3⅜ | | Int Cement | 300 | 8 | 7¼ | 8 | 6⅝ |
| 29¾ | 10⅜ | 1.80 | Int Harvester | 1500 | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12 |
| 11⅝ | 2⅜ | | Int Hydroelec | 600 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | 3⅛ |
| 9¼ | 3½ | | Int Nickel | 2300 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| 10½ | 1⅜ | | Int Paper 7% | 70 | 3¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 23½ | 9¾ | 1.50 | Int Salt | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 44⅜ | 20¼ | 3 | Int Shoe | 200 | 22⅛ | 22 | 22⅛ | 22 |
| 65 | 26 | 4 | Int Silver pf | 20 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32 |
| 12¼ | 2⅝ | | Int Tel & Tel | 4300 | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4½ | 4½ |
| | | | **—J—** | | | | | |
| 25½ | 10 | | Johns Manville | 1400 | 12⅜ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 12 |
| 84 | 30 | 4 | Jones & Laugh pf | 280 | 38 | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 34¾ |
| | | | **—K—** | | | | | |
| 22⅞ | 6⅜ | | Kelly-Sp 8% | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |

| 1932 High | 1932 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last July 19 | Last July 18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10⅜ | 2¾ | | Kelvinator Corp | 400 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | 3¼ |
| 38 | 18½ | 6 | Kendall Co pf | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 13 | 4½ | | Kennecott Cop | 700 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | 6¾ |
| 3½ | ⅛ | | Kinney & Co | 500 | 1¾ | 1½ | 1¾ | |
| 19 | 6⅜ | 1 | Kresge | 800 | 8 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8 |
| 110 | 88 | 7 | Kresge pf | 10 | 95 | 95 | 95 | |
| 18⅛ | 10 | 1 | Kroger Groc & B | 800 | 12⅛ | 11¾ | 12 | 12⅜ |
| | | | **—L—** | | | | | |
| 48 | 40 | 5 | Laclede Gas pf | 10 | 45 | 45 | 45 | |
| 2½ | 1⅜ | | Lee Rubber | 200 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 46⅜ | 30½ | 2.40 | Lehman Corp | 400 | 33⅜ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 34⅛ |
| 8 | 3⅜ | | Libbey-Owens-F | 300 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4¼ |
| 34 | 13¼ | 4§ | Loews Inc | 100 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 32⅜ | 7½ | | Louisville & N | 100 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | 11⅝ |
| | | | **—M—** | | | | | |
| 62 | 20 | 6 | McCrory pf | 30 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 25½ |
| 16⅛ | 13 | 1½ | McIntyre Poreu | 400 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | 17⅛ |
| 62¼ | 28 | 4 | McKeesport Tin | 100 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 32⅜ |
| 18½ | 10 | 1 | Mack Trucks | 400 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13 | 13⅛ |
| 60⅛ | 17 | 2 | Macy (RH) & Co | 700 | 21¾ | 21 | 21½ | 21 |
| 3¾ | 2½ | | Madison Sq Gar | 100 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 20¾ | ¢ | | Man Elv mg | 1800 | 8¾ | 7⅜ | 8¼ | 7 |
| 1 | ⅜ | | Maracaibo Oil | 100 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 12¼ | 6½ | .80 | Marine Mid | 100 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7⅛ |
| 8¼ | 3 | | Maytag pf ww | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 18 | 8 | 2 | Melville Shoe | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8¾ |
| 6½ | 3¾ | | Mid-Cont Pet | 400 | 5½ | 5 | 5 | 5⅛ |
| 10 | 2 | 3 | Midland Steel | 100 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 23½ | 11 | 2 | Min Honeywell | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 21⅝ | 3¼ | | Mo K&T pf | 100 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 30¾ | 13⅜ | 1¼ | Monsanto Chem | 400 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18⅜ |
| 11¼ | 3½ | | Montgom Ward | 1200 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 13⅜ | 2 | | Mullins Mfg | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | | | **—N—** | | | | | |
| 19⅛ | 8 | 1 | Nash Motors | 400 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 10 |
| 48⅞ | 20¼ | 2.80 | Nat Biscuit | 1500 | 24⅞ | 24⅛ | 24½ | 24⅝ |
| 14⅜ | 6½ | | Nat Cash Reg | 400 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7½ |
| 31⅜ | 14⅜ | 2.60 | Nat Dairy Prod | 1400 | 16⅛ | 15⅜ | 16 | 15⅞ |
| 125 | 87 | 7 | Nat Lead pf A | 10 | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | 89½ |
| 105 | 61 | 6 | Nat Lead pf B | 10 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | |
| 16⅜ | 6¾ | 1 | Nat Pow & Lt | 400 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | 9⅜ |
| 23½ | 13½ | 1 | Nat Steel | 100 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 17⅜ | 4½ | | Nat Surety | 300 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5½ |
| 36⅜ | 8¾ | | NY Central | 5100 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12½ | 12⅜ |
| 15⅝ | 2 | | NY C & StL pf | 600 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2¾ |
| 31⅝ | 6 | | NY NH & H | 800 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 1 | ¼ | | NY Rys pf | 100 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 6¼ | 1¾ | | NY Shipbldg | 100 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2⅜ |
| 64⅜ | 20 | .7 | NY Shipbldg pf | 20 | 25 | 24⅞ | 25 | |
| 17⅞ | 10¾ | .50d | Noranda M | 1200 | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14½ |
| 135 | 57 | 8 | Norfolk & West | 100 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 63½ |
| 78 | 65 | 4 | Norfolk & W pf | 70 | 67¾ | 66 | 67¾ | |
| 40 | 13¾ | 10a | North American | 1500 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16 | 16⅜ |
| 4½ | 1¼ | | No Am Aviation | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 88½ | 49 | 6 | No Am Edison pf | 100 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 54 |
| 23¼ | 5½ | | Northern Pacific | 500 | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9⅜ | 9 |
| | | | **—O—** | | | | | |
| 8½ | 5 | .20c | Ohio Oil | 200 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ |
| 71 | 54 | 8 | Omnibus pf | 300 | 55¼ | 54½ | 54½ | |
| 14½ | 3¼ | | Orpheum Circ pf | 10 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 22½ | 9 | .150 | Otis Elevator | 400 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 10 |
| 105 | 96 | 6 | Otis Elev pf | 10 | 90½ | 90 | 90 | 91⅞ |
| 4⅜ | 1¼ | | Otis Steel | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1¼ |
| 14 | 3½ | | Otis Steel ppf | 20 | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 27 | 12 | 2 | Owen Ills Glass | 100 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 19 |
| | | | **—P—** | | | | | |
| 37 | 16⅞ | 2 | Pacific Gas&El | 700 | 20½ | 20 | 20⅛ | 20½ |
| 41¾ | 20¾ | 3 | Pacific Lighting | 200 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 28½ |
| 10¼ | 3¼ | | Pacific Mills | 110 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 5¼ | 1½ | | Packard Motor | 1500 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1 | 1¾ |
| 8¼ | 1¼ | 1 | Pan-Am Pet B | 400 | 7⅜ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | 8 |
| 46⅜ | 30½ | 2.40 | Paramount Pub | 1500 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1⅞ |
| 5¾ | 1¼ | | Pathe Exch A | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 9 | 3½ | | Patino Mines | 400 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | 3⅛ |
| 34½ | 31 | 2.40 | Penney (JC) | 1000 | 16¾ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅛ |
| 23⅜ | 6½ | | Pennsylvania RR | 23300 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | 8⅛ |
| 121 | 30 | 5 | Peoples GasLt&C | 100 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | 47⅜ |
| 6½ | 2 | | Phila & Reading | 200 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2⅜ |
| 6½ | 2 | | Phillips Pet | 1900 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4¼ |
| 1⅛ | ½ | | Pierce Pet | 100 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 7½ | 3 | | Pitts Coal | 400 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 9 | 1¾ | | Postal Tel pf | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 42⅜ | 19⅞ | 2 | Procter & Gam | 800 | 24⅝ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 24⅛ |
| 9¾ | 1 | | Prod & Ref pf | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 60 | 28 | 3.20 | Public Service | 1300 | 32 | 30¾ | 31¼ | 31⅜ |
| 87 | 62 | 5 | Pub Serv 5% | 100 | 75 | 75 | 75 | |
| 25 | 10½ | 3 | Pullman | 1000 | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14¼ |
| 5 | 2⅜ | | Pure Oil | 500 | 3& | 3& | 3& | 3⅜ |
| 60½ | 50 | 8 | Pure Oil pf | 10 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 157⅛ | 43⅜ | 1 | Purity Bakeries | 100 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| | | | **—R—** | | | | | |
| 10⅝ | 2½ | | Radio Corp Amer | 1600 | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 18⅞ | 3¾ | | Radio pf B | 400 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | 6½ |
| 7 | 1½ | | Radio-Keith-O | 100 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2⅛ |
| 4 | 1⅜ | | Reis & Co pf | 400 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 3⅜ | 1½ | | Reo Motors | 700 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 6½ | 1⅞ | | Republic I & S | 1400 | 2⅝ | 2¼ | 2⅝ | 2⅜ |
| 15⅜ | 5 | | Repub I&S pf | 800 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | 7 |
| 17⅛ | 8½ | 1.06d | Rhine Westphalia | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 23 | 12⅞ | .81e | Royal Dutch | 100 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 18 |
| | | | **—S—** | | | | | |
| 59¼ | 30⅛ | 5 | Safeway St

# BETTER TONE DEVELOPS IN CLOTH MARKET

## Prices Well Maintained With Few Concessions—Orders for Quick Delivery

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 19—Business in the primary cotton cloth market gathered increasing momentum as the week progressed. Beginning quietly, it increased daily to very fair proportions at the end.

Orders were usually small for quick delivery. Occasionally some fair-sized offers at slight concessions were made and accepted. There were not enough sales made below the quoted market prices to upset the list, which was generally maintained. The market was somewhat sympathetic with the raw cotton market.

Some mills which have been closed for the last several weeks are resuming operations. Merchants agree that further curtailment should be borne by those mills which have not yet closed, and insist that production be kept at less than 50 per cent of capacity for the next two months in order to avoid such an accumulation as will weaken the price structure.

**Manufacturers' Convention**

More than 100 manufacturers were represented at the convention of wholesale dry goods merchants held last week. Coöperation of the manufacturers and wholesalers was advocated and stressed by both sides. Many mills which undertook several years ago to sell their output direct to retailers have found that system very unsatisfactory. These mills are now resuming their former relations with the wholesalers. It has been demonstrated that wholesalers have a definite place in the merchandizing of cotton goods which cannot well be dispensed with.

In the print cloth division, orders were usually small but frequent enough to make a very fair aggregate volume. While prices sagged in midweek on some of the more active numbers they strengthened finally and finished unchanged.

Carded broadcloths were moderately active throughout the week. The 38-inch, 4.32-yard, 90x60s eased from 3⅞c to 3⅜c and the 37-inch, 112x60s, 3.85-yard to 4¾c to 4⅜c.

Combed broadcloths were unchanged except the 37-inch 136x60s 4.05-4.25-yard which was sold by southern mills at 7c while eastern mills continued to sell at 7⅜c.

Sheetings were steady on moderate volume. The 32-inch 40 squares 6.25-yard strengthened to 2¼c, and the 40-inch 64x68s 3.15-yard to 4⅞c.

Osnaburgs were quite active at steady prices. Pajama checks, drills, sateens, and twills were moderately active and firm.

**Fancy Goods Steady**

In the fine and fancy goods division rayon content goods were emphatic leaders as moderate buying continued at a steady pace. All cotton fine yarn goods were generally quiet with prices held firm.

Jericho crêpes have been active and quite popular, with a good absorption of the lower prices goods. These cloths are usually made in 135x72s count, but mills have varied this standard count widely. The quality which has been selling at 35c is said to be exhausted, and the only available goods ranged from 38c to 40c.

All rayon twills in high counts have been taken in large quantities. They sold on the basis of 20c for future delivery of 112x68s. Buyers are unwilling to pay an addition of 5c for acetate warp goods.

All rayon taffetas were still popular last week. The lower count goods led in popularity, the 76x48s selling at 12⅜c and the 76x52s at 13¼c, each for graded yarn goods.

Tram silk filled twills were again active last week. Prices were generally based on 17½c for 114x52s with 150 denier warp and three thread 13-15 denier Japan tram silk filling. High count acetate taffetas sold moderately at 32½c for the 200x64s. Panne satins brought 42-42½c for the 225x64s.

# FURTHER DECLINE IN FARM EARNINGS IS THOUGHT PROBABLE

NEW YORK, July 19—Despite recent advances in hogs, cattle, etc., prices, present evidence indicates that the American farmer will not be in a position to lead the way out of recession this year, says the Standard Statistics Company of New York, in a current bulletin which continues in part:

"Gross agricultural income in 1931 was roughly $7,000,000,000, or the smallest since 1915, and a further decline is indicated for 1932. It is much too early to attempt a definite estimate; the final figure will depend largely upon prices during the heavy marketing seasons, which may or may not be better than those now quoted.

"Present indications are that the following crops will be smaller than last year: Cotton, winter wheat, rice, tame hay, apples, peaches and pears. A decline of 7.6 per cent in the young pig crop is reported by the Government. Harvests of spring wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, grapes and potatoes will be larger than a year ago.

"The best that can be said of the outlook for agricultural income is that it looks difinitely better at this time than it did a month ago."

**BANK OF SPAIN**

MADRID, July 19—The principal items in the weekly statement of condition of the Bank of Spain (in pesetas, 000 omitted) follow:

| | July 16 | July 9 |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 2,255,900 | 2,255,800 |
| Foreign bills | 283,100 | 286,900 |
| Discounts | 3,101,500 | 2,136,500 |
| Circulation | 4,829,800 | 4,857,900 |
| Bank rate | 6½% | 6½% |

**NEW BUILDING DECREASES**

NEW YORK, July 19—Building contracts awarded in the metropolitan area the first six months of 1933 totaled $100,359,400, says F. W. Dodge Corp., off 75 per cent from $393,808,400 in the corresponding period of 1931. In 37 states east of the Rockies construction was $667,079,700, compared with $1,792,494,700.

**INCREASE IN DEPOSITORS**

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—The Mutual Savings Banks of New York State gained 52,807 depositors and $23,385,550 in deposits including accrued dividends, during the first six months of this year, it was announced by the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York. Total deposits in New York State savings banks on June 30 were $5,264,659,303.

# New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Ab Straus 5½s '43 | 76 | 76 |
| Adams Express 4s '48 | 48⅛ | 47¾ |
| Alaska Gold Mine A | 15 | 14⅛ |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '44 | 12½ | 12⅛ |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '49 | 7½ | 7½ |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '50 | 6 | 5⅝ |
| Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030 | 26 | 26 |
| Amer I G Chem 5½s '49 | 66⅛ | 66⅛ |
| Amer Metals Co 5½s '34 | 45⅝ | 45 |
| Amer Smelting 5s '47 | 80 | 80 |
| Amer T&T 4½s'39 cv | 99¼ | 99 |
| Amer T&T col 5s '46 | 100½ | 100 |
| Amer T&T deb 5s '60 | 94⅝ | 94 |
| Amer T&T 5s '65 | 94⅛ | 94⅛ |
| Amer T&T deb 5½s '43 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| Amer WW & Elec 5s '34 | 73⅞ | 73⅞ |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 69 | 68⅝ |
| Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43 | 63½ | 62⅛ |
| Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta | 77 | 77 |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 84½ | 84½ |
| Atch T&SF 4½s '48 | 79¾ | 79⅝ |
| Atl Refining deb 5s '37 | 96¼ | 96 |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48 | 73 | 73 |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 | 38 | 36¾ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60 | 19¾ | 19¼ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95 | 28¾ | 28¼ |
| Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50 | 62 | 62 |
| Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000 | 28½ | 28½ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95 | 33¼ | 32¾ |
| Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C | 101 | 101 |
| Ben Ind Loan 6s '46 | 66 | 66 |
| Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36 | 81⅝ | 81⅝ |
| Boston & Maine 5s '67 | 60 | 60 |
| Bklyn Ed 5s E '52 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 80⅞ | 80⅞ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50 | 94 | 93½ |
| Bush Term con 5s '55 | 30¼ | 30¼ |
| Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38 | 80⅛ | 80⅛ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 80 | 79½ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '60 | 79¼ | 78¾ |
| Can Na tRy 4¾s '55 | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s July '69 | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69 | 84⅜ | 84⅜ |
| Can North 4½s '35 | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| Can North deb 6½s '46 | 98¼ | 97½ |
| Can North deb 7s '40 | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 65½ | 64½ |
| Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49 | 70 | 69 |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 | 39 | 38¾ |
| Ches & O cv 4½s A '93 | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| Ches & O cv 4½s '92 | 84⅞ | 84⅞ |
| Ches & O con 5s '39 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| Ches & O 4½s B | 71⅞ | 71¼ |
| Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49 | 81 | 81 |
| Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58 | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71 | 85¾ | 85¼ |
| Chicago & East Ill 5s '51 | 7½ | 7½ |
| Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Chicago Gt West 4s '59 | 36½ | 35⅞ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 19⅞ | 19½ |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C" | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ |
| Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33 | 55 | 55 |
| Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ |
| Chicago & Nw 6½s '36 | 63 | 63 |
| Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 29¼ | 28¾ |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60 | 12 | 12 |
| Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60 | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63 | 88⅜ | 88⅜ |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62 | 63 | 63 |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A | 92 | 91¼ |
| Clev CC&StL 6s C '41 | 55 | 55 |
| Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77 | 36 | 36 |
| Clev Un Term 5s '73 | 63 | 62⅞ |
| Clev Un Term 5½s '72 | 65 | 65 |
| Colonial Oil 6s '38 | 34 | 34 |
| Colo Industrial 5s '34 | 20 | 19½ |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s deb '61 | 69⅛ | 69⅛ |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May | 70 | 69½ |
| Com Credit Co 5½s '35 | 91 | 91 |
| Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 | 87¼ | 87 |
| Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36 | 94¼ | 93¾ |
| Con Gas 4½s '51 | 90 | 89¾ |
| Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45 | 101½ | 100⅝ |
| Consum Pow uni 5s '52 | 101 | 101 |
| Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47 | 67 | 67 |
| Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50 | 2 | 2 |
| Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 | 20½ | 20½ |
| Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36 | 30 | 30 |
| Cumberland T&T 5s '37 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 39¾ | 39 |
| Den & Rio G 4½s '36 | 41 | 41 |
| Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '55 | 7 | 6¾ |
| Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78 | 10 | 10 |
| Detroit Ed 5s '55 | 99⅞ | 99 |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 | 98 | 98 |
| Erie R ref 5s '67 | 18⅜ | 17½ |
| Erie RR gen lien | 41 | 40⅞ |
| Erie RR gen 5s '75 | 18 | 17½ |
| Erie RR gen 5s '75 | 18 | 17½ |
| Gannett 6s '43 | 70 | 70 |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 102 | 101¾ |
| Gen Petroleum 5s '40 | 100 | 99¾ |
| Goodrich 6s '45 | 35½ | 34⅜ |
| Goodrich 1st 6½s '47 | 67⅜ | 67½ |
| Goodyear Tire 5s '57 | 66½ | 65¾ |
| Grand Tr W Ry Can 7s '40 | 97¼ | 96½ |
| Great Northern 4½s '76 D | 43 | 43 |
| Great Northern 5s '73 C | 44¾ | 44⅜ |
| Great Northern gen 5½s B '52 | 50 | 47¾ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 58¾ | 59⅛ |
| Gulf States Steel 5½s '42 | 31½ | 28½ |
| Hudson Coal 5s '62 | 33⅜ | 32 |
| Hudson Co Gas 5s '49 | 100⅜ | 100¼ |
| Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57 | 38½ | 38¼ |
| Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57 | 71 | 71 |
| Humble Oil 5s '37 | 102 | 101⅝ |
| Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 | 102⅛ | 100⅞ |
| Ill Central rfg 4s '55 | 40½ | 40¼ |
| Ill Central 4¾s '66 | 22¼ | 22 |
| Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63 | 26¾ | 25⅞ |
| Ill Steel deb 4½s '40 | 97 | 96½ |
| Inland Steel 4½s A '78 | 66½ | 66⅜ |
| Inter Hydro El 6s '44 | 24 | 23 |
| Inter Mtch 5s cv rcts '41 | 6 | 5¼ |
| Inter Match Corp 5s '47 | 6 | 4⅞ |
| Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66 | 45½ | 43¾ |
| Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66 | 45½ | 43¾ |
| Inter Rap Trans 6s '32 | 23½ | 22½ |
| Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 | 68½ | 67 |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 46¼ | 45½ |
| Int G Nor 5s C '56 | 18½ | 18½ |
| Int Mer Mar col 6s '41 | 30½ | 30½ |
| Int Paper rfg 5s A '47 | 33 | 33 |
| Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72 | 42 | 39⅞ |
| Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41 | 35 | 35 |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52 | 24 | 23¾ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 26 | 25 |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s '55 | 26 | 25½ |
| Kan City Pub Serv 4s '36 | 47¼ | 47 |
| Kendall Co 5½s w w '48 | 45½ | 44 |
| Kan City P & L 4½s '61 | 93 | 92½ |
| Kan City P & L 4½s B | 49 | 94 |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 36¼ | 36¼ |
| Kan City Term 1st 4s '60 | 83 | 83 |
| Kresge Foundation 6s '36 | 51 | 50⅝ |
| Lack Steel con 5s '50 | 71 | 71 |
| Laclede Gas rfg 5s '54 | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| Leclede Gas 5½s '53 C | 45 | 45 |
| Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97 | 72½ | 72½ |
| L'Autaro 6s '54 | 5 | 5 |
| Loew's Inc 6s '41 | 70⅜ | 70⅜ |
| Long Island rfg 4s '49 | 74¼ | 74 |
| Louis Arkansas 5s '69 | 25½ | 25½ |
| Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52 | 97¼ | 97 |
| L&N uni 4s '40 | 77⅝ | 77⅝ |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 33 | 32½ |
| McCrory Stores 5½s '41 | 60½ | 57 |
| Meade 6s '45 ww | 27 | 27 |
| Metro Edison 4½s '68 | 77¼ | 75 |
| Metro Edison rfg 5s '53 | 86 | 84½ |
| Metro Water 5½s '50 | 58¼ | 58¼ |
| Midvale tSeel col 5s '36 | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61 | 78 | 78 |
| Min StP & SSM 4s '38 | 40½ | 40½ |
| Mo Ill 5s '59 | 30 | 30 |
| Mo K & T 4½s '78 | 40 | 339 |
| Mo K & T pl 5s A '62 | 46 | 46 |
| Mo Pacific gen 4s '75 | 10½ | 10½ |
| Mo Pacific rfg A '65 | 23¼ | 23¼ |
| Mo Pacific 5s P '77 | 23 | 23 |
| Mo Pacific 5s G '78 | 22½ | 22½ |
| Mo Pacific 5s H '80 | 23½ | 23½ |
| Mo Pacific 5½s '49 | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| Montana Power rfg 5s '43 | 75 | 75 |
| Montreal Tram 5s '55 B | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5⅜s '48 | 80 | 79½ |
| New Eng T&T 4½s B '61 | 96 | 95¾ |
| New Eng T&T& 5s '52 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| N J Power & Lt 4½s '60 | 79½ | 78½ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s A '52 | 61 | 60 |
| N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| N O T & M 4½s rcts '56 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ |
| N O T & M inc 5s '35 | 102 | 102 |
| N O T & M 5½s '54 | 25 | 25 |
| NYC&HR 4½s N 2013 | 36½ | 36½ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013 | 36⅜ | 36⅜ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2031 | 38¾ | 38¼ |
| NYC&HR cv 6s '35 | 50¾ | 50⅝ |
| NY Chi & StL 4½s '78 | 16½ | 16½ |
| NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 | 39 | 38½ |
| NY Dock Co 5s '38 | 40 | 39 |
| NY Edison 5s 6s C '51 | 101½ | 101¼ |
| NY Edison 5s '44 B | 103¼ | 103 |
| NY Edison rfg 6½s '41 | 110 | 110 |
| NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49 | 95 | 94⅞ |
| NY GELH&P 5s '48 | 104 | 103¾ |
| NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55 | 45½ | 45¼ |
| NY NH&H 4½s '67 | 53 | 53 |
| NY NH&H clt 6s '40 | 66 | 66 |
| NY NH&H 6s '48 | 67 | 67 |
| NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92 | 47½ | 47 |
| NY & Rich Gas 6s '51 | 89 | 89 |
| NY State Ry 6½s B '62 | 7¾ | 5 |
| NY Steam Corp 5s '51 | 95¼ | 95 |
| NY Steam Corp 5s '56 | 21½ | 21¼ |
| NY Steam Corp 6s '47 | 102½ | 102½ |
| NY Tel gen 4½s '39 | 100⅜ | 100 |
| Niag Lock & O P 5s '55 | 96 | 96 |
| Niag Share 5½s '50 | 43½ | 43½ |
| Norf & W con 4s '96 | 85¾ | 85 |
| North Am Co 5s '61 | 67⅞ | 67¼ |
| Nor Am Ed 5s C '69 | 67 | 67 |
| Nor Am Ed 5½s '63 | 73 | 73 |
| Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047 | 57½ | 57½ |
| Nor Pacific 6s B 2047 | 60¼ | 60 |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '61 | 96 | 96 |
| Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46 | 81½ | 81½ |
| Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61 | 71⅞ | 71⅞ |
| Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42 | 101 | 101 |
| Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37 | 103½ | 102 |
| Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81 | 82½ | 82½ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '70 | 48½ | 48 |
| Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65 | 69 | 69 |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '81 | 66 | 66 |
| Penn Railroad 5s '64 | 65¾ | 65¾ |
| Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36 | 89 | 89 |
| Phillips Pet 5½s '39 | 58⅞ | 58⅞ |
| Philadelphia Co 5s '67 | 78½ | 78½ |
| Phil & Read C&I 5s '73 | 52 | 52 |
| Phil & Read C&I 6s '49 | 35 | 34¼ |
| Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60 | 45¼ | 45 |
| Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53 | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| Pub Svc E&G 4s | 90½ | 90½ |
| Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| Pure Oil 5½s '37 | 66 | 66 |
| Pure Oil 5½s '40 | 60½ | 60 |
| Read rfg 4½s A '97 | 75 | 74½ |
| Read rfg 4½s B '97 | 75 | 74¾ |
| Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww | 40¾ | 40¾ |

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 | 16 | 16 |
| Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34 | 35½ | 35½ |
| St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37 | 75 | 75 |
| St Louis & SF 4s A '50 | 11 | 11 |
| St Louis & SF 4½s '78 | 10 | 9¾ |
| St Louis & SF 5s B '50 | 13½ | 13⅜ |
| Shell Pipe 5s '52 | 73½ | 72 |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 71 | 70 |
| Shell Union 5s ct ww '49 | 71¼ | 70 |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 85⅝ | 85⅝ |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 101¼ | 101⅜ |
| Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42 | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39 | 60 | 60 |
| Smith A O 4½s '36 | 97 | 97 |
| Southern Bell Tel &Tel 5s '41 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '88 | 34 | 34 |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '89 ww | 33¼ | 33¼ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '81 | 33 | 32⅝ |
| Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77 | 53 | 53½ |
| Southehrn Ry gen 4s '56 | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| Southern Ry 6s M&O div '38 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ |
| Southwest Bell Tel &Tel 5s '54 | 101 | 101 |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 89½ | 89½ |
| Texas Corp 5s '44 | 80½ | 80 |
| Third Ave rfg 4s '60 | 44 | 44 |
| Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 33½ | 33½ |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s '47 | 91½ | 91½ |
| Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008 | 78¾ | 78¾ |
| US Rubber Co 5s '47 | 32 | 31¾ |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 69 | 69 |
| Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww | 17½ | 17 |
| Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 | 20 | 20 |
| Vanadium 5s '41 | 36 | 36 |
| Virginia Ry 5s '62 | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34 | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| Warner Bros Pict 6s '39 | 15½ | 15½ |
| West Pa Pow 5s E '63 | 101½ | 101½ |
| West Shore 4s 2361 | 69 | 69 |
| Western Electric 5s '44 | 94 | 94 |
| Western Union 5s '60 | 47⅞ | 47⅞ |
| Wheeling Steel 5½s '48 | 46 | 46 |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 71⅝ | 71⅝ |

**LIBERTY BONDS**

| | High | Low | Last—Jul19 | Jul18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.5 |
| 1st conv 4¼s '47 | 101.24 | 101.23 | 101.23 | 101.23 |
| 4th 4¼s '38 | 102.21 | 102.19 | 102.19 | 102.18 |
| US 3s '55 | 94.25 | 94.24 | 94.24 | 94.20 |
| US 3½s '49 | 95.31 | 95.24 | 95.28 | 95.22 |
| US 3½s '43 March | 99.10 | 99.10 | 99.10 | 99.14 |
| US 3½s '43 June | 99.13 | 99.12 | 99.12 | 99.18 |
| US 3½s '47 | 99.6 | 98.31 | 98.31 | 99.8 |
| US 4s '54 | 102.20 | 102.18 | 102.18 | 102.22 |

**FOREIGN BONDS**

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 18¾ | 18¼ |
| Akershus 5s '63 | 57 | 57 |
| Antioquia 7s B '45 | 8 | 8 |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 | 44 | 43½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '61 | 44 | 44 |
| Australia 4½s '56 | 65½ | 65½ |
| Australia 5s '55 | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| Australia 5s '57 | 70¼ | 70 |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '57 | 42 | 42 |
| Austria (Upper) 6½s '57 | 26¼ | 26¼ |
| Austria (Upper) 7s '45 | 33¼ | 33¼ |
| Bavaria (State) 6½s '45 | 27½ | 27½ |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 37 | 37 |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Berlin (City) 6½s '50 | 27 | 27 |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '59 | 30½ | 30½ |
| Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51 | 28½ | 28¼ |
| Berlin Elec 6s '55 | 35 | 35 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69 | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58 | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| Brazil 6½s '26-'57 | 20 | 20 |
| Brazil (US) 8s '41 | 21 | 20½ |
| Canada (Dom) 4s '60 | 80¾ | 80½ |
| Cauca Valley 7½s '46 | 10 | 10 |
| Chile (Bank) 6½s '61 | 16 | 16 |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan | 32½ | 32½ |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| Cordoba (City) 7s '37 | 25 | 25 |
| Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51 | 32½ | 32½ |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53 | 38 | 38 |
| Denmark (King) 4½s '62 | 66¼ | 66¼ |
| Denmark (King) 6s '42 | 79¼ | 79¼ |
| Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32 | 79½ | 79½ |
| Duke Price Powers 6s '66 | 51½ | 50½ |
| Dutch El 5½s Mar '53 | 91 | 91 |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 112 | 112 |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 118 | 118 |
| Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34 | 40 | 40 |
| German 7s '49 | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60 | 39 | 39 |
| Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 | 24 | 24 |
| Germ El Pow 6½s '50 | 38½ | 38½ |
| Germ Gen Elec 6s '48 | 35½ | 33½ |
| Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 | 42½ | 42 |
| Harpen 6s '49 ww | 41 | 41 |
| Italian Credit Con 7s A '37 | 67 | 67 |
| Italian Pub Util 7s '52 | 69 | 69 |
| Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65 | 54¾ | 54 |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 67 | 67 |
| Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37 | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| Karstadt 6s '43 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 | 10½ | 10½ |
| Medellin 6½s '54 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| Milan (City) 6½s '52 | 60 | 60 |
| New South Wales 5s '58 | 66 | 66 |
| Norway (King) 5½s '65 | 74½ | 74½ |
| Norwegian El 5½s '57 | 57 | 57 |
| Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50 | 53 | 53 |
| Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53 | 47½ | 47½ |
| Peru (Gov) 6s '60 | 5 | 5 |
| Poland (Gov) 7s '47 | 46 | 46 |
| Prussia 6s '52 | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| Rhine Main 7s '50 | 32 | 32 |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '52 | 38 | 38 |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww | 38 | 38 |
| Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww | 81½ | 81½ |
| Salvador (Rep) 8s '48 | 40½ | 40½ |
| Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40 | 58½ | 58½ |
| Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51 | 35¼ | 35 |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62 | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62 | 32 | 32 |
| Siemens 6½s '51 | 52½ | 52½ |
| Silesia Am 7s | 24 | 24 |
| Silesia (Prov) 7s '53 | 60 | 60 |
| Sydney 5½s '55 | 61 | 61 |
| Sweden (King) 5½s '54 | 89⅞ | 89¾ |
| Swiss Government 5½s '46 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53 | 38½ | 38½ |
| U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37 | 104¼ | 104 |
| Uni Stl W 6½s A '47 | 24½ | 24½ |
| Uni Stl W 6½s A '51 | 26 | 26 |
| Warsaw 7s '58 | 35 | 35 |
| Yokohama (City) 6s '61 | 48¼ | 48¼ |

# SALES OF 'A&P' IN JUNE PERIOD FALL OFF FROM YEAR AGO

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company estimates sales for five weeks ended July 2, 1932, at $86,062,734, compared with $99,342,006 for like period of 1931, a decrease of $13,279,272 or 13.3 per cent.

Tonnage sales for the five weeks' period are estimated at 531,088 compared with 553,562 in the 1931 period, a decrease of 22,474 tons or 4.0 per cent.

Average weekly sales for the period are estimated at $17,212,647, compared with $19,868,401 in the 1931 period, a decrease of $2,655,854. Average weekly tonnage sales were 106,218, compared with 110,712 a decrease of 4494 tons.

Estimated sales for 18 weeks ended July 2, 1932, without consideration of change in number of stores during the year, total $319,776,476, as compared with $370,164,216 for the like period of preceding year, a decrease of $50,387,740 or 13.6 per cent. Estimated tonnage sales were 1,911,687, compared with 2,006,540, a decrease of 94,853 tons or 4.7 per cent.

# New York Bank Stocks

| | Bid | Asked | | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chase | 23½ | 25½ | Manhattan | 17⅜ | 19⅜ |
| City | 27¼ | 29¼ | Public | 16¾ | 18¾ |
| Commercial | 92 | 96 | Textile | 24 | 29 |
| Fifth Av | 910 | 1010 | Trade Bank | 10 | 20 |
| First, N Y. | 920 | 1020 | Yorkville | 20 | 30 |
| Lafayette | 7 | 10 | | | |

**TRUST COMPANIES**

| | Bid | Asked | | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Banca C I. | 145 | 155 | Fulton | 190 | 220 |
| Bk Eur T | 46¼ | 48½ | Guaranty | 188 | 193 |
| Bk NY&T. | 198 | 218 | Irving | 15 | 16 |
| Bronx | 12 | 17 | Kings Co | 2000 | 2100 |
| Brooklyn | 120 | 135 | Law Tie&G. | 32 | 37 |
| Cen Hanov'r | 91 | 95 | M'facturers | 18¼ | 20¼ |
| Chemical | 27⅝ | 29½ | New York | 59 | 62 |
| Corn Exch. | 48½ | 51½ | Title Guar. | 22 | 25 |
| County | 17 | 19 | Unit States | 1060 | 1160 |
| Empire | 17¼ | 19¼ | | | |

**BOSTON BANK STOCKS**

| | Bid | Asked | | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Nat. | 230 | 250 | Merchants | 230 | 250 |
| Nat Shaw | 19 | 20½ | Second Nat. | 75 | 80 |
| State St Tr. | 250 | | | | |

**CHICAGO BANK STOCKS**

| | Bid | Asked | | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cen Repub. | 13½ | 15 | Harris T&R. | 190 | 195 |
| Cont Ill Bk. | 72¼ | 74 | North Trust | 235 | .. |
| First Nat | 154 | 159 | Strauss Nat | 60 | 65 |

**BUSINESS ACTIVITY LOWER**

A greater than seasonal decline in the basic industries brought general business activity in June to a new low level, says a survey by the Conference of Statisticians in Industry. In the second quarter and in June, the volume of business was about one-third below that for the like period a year ago, the report estimates.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD NET LOSS**

NEW YORK, July 19—Central Railroad of New Jersey reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for May, 1932, net loss of $165,619, compared with surplus of $15,792 in May, 1931. Five months' net loss was $294,434, compared with a surplus of $321,869 in the corresponding period of 1931.

# Bell System Enlists Aid Of Employees

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP) — The task of enlisting approximately 300,000 employees in a drive for economy has been completed by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and affiliated enterprises, with what appears in the eyes of its officers to be marked initial success.

With a monthly pay roll of $40,000,000 the Bell system was obliged to turn to this side of its ledger as its most fruitful field for paring down costs.

Out of every telephone company dollar, 65 cents go into wages.

After careful study, the company decided against adopting a straight cut in the wage scale. Instead, it adopted a five-day week. The effect, so far as company expenses are concerned, was the same, but in return for a somewhat smaller envelope, each employee received one day a week more leisure and his hourly pay rate was untouched.

The plan called for "spreading" the work among a greater number of employees rather than to cut expenses by dismissing a number of employees. To accomplish the same goal, the company would have been obliged to let out 25,000 or more men.

Through adoption of the five-day week, about $3,500,000 a month was saved in the pay roll.

Recent economies resulted in some improvement in net earnings of the affiliated companies during the quarter just ended, although the central company showed a further decline in earnings, which were $42,400,000 compared with $45,300,000 in the first quarter. But in the second quarter, the affiliated companies which in both the first and second periods paid $35,000,000 in dividends to American Telephone & Telegraph Co., earned $32,000,000 of these dividend payments compared with $30,000,000 in the first quarter.

# Chicago Steel Operations Are Somewhat Better

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, July 19—An increase of a fraction of a point to just above 15 per cent denotes a further slight recovery in steel making in this district from the extreme low of the July 4 period.

Producers, however, continue dependent upon a daily trickle of orders, and in so important an industry as the automobile the requirement for steel is lessening. Consumption of steel probably is slightly in excess of output inasmuch as some users are working off inventories this month.

The conviction continues that early fall is certain to bring some improvement, if for no other reason than the increased buying power resulting from higher livestock prices and the necessity of the railroads to repair equipment for winter. Already a little inquiry for bolts and nuts for this purpose is evident.

Prices show no important change. In general, finished steel quotations are steady and without test. Pig iron is $15.50, to which it was recently reduced. July shipments of pig iron are the lowest in history. Steel scrap is quoted at $4.50 to $5, a reduction of 50 cents in the upper range.

# INSULL $70,000,000 FINANCE PLAN IS SAID READY SOON

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, July 19—As soon as the Illinois Commerce Commission has given its endorsement to the proposition, plans for $70,000,000 financing for the three Insull operating companies in the Chicago area, the Commonwealth Edison, Peoples Gas and Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, will be announced to the public, according to reports from reliable sources in La Salle Street today.

The combined offering has been underwritten by a syndicate composed of New York and Chicago banks, after a series of conferences which took place in the respective cities, it was also learned.

The purpose for the proposed financing is to meet maturities due at the close of this month. Commonwealth Edison has $20,000,000 of 3½ per cent notes maturing July 30, Peoples Gas has a $15,000,000 issue of 3½ per cent notes due the same day, and Public Service Company of Northern Illinois has $15,000,000 of 4 per cent notes maturing July 30, and $10,000,000 of 5 per cent debentures which will be due August 1.

# ASSOCIATED GAS YEARLY OUTPUT SHOWS DECREASE

Aggregate electric output of the Associated Gas & Electric System properties in the 12 months to midyear, June 30, excluding sales to other utilities, was 2,611,341,451 units (kwh), a decrease of 5.2 per cent from the amount generated during the corresponding period of last year.

The continued loss of power for industrial purposes was largely responsible for the decline.

During the month of June, electric energy generated in Associated territory totaled 192,200,438 units, a falling off of 11.6 per cent from the corresponding month of 1931.

Gas output for the 12 months to June 30 amounted to 16,939,411,500

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*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or Post Wanted heading.*

### APARTMENTS

FILEY—Furnished apartments with or without board C. O. RYMER, 39 Belle Vue Street FILEY

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## LANCASHIRE

### LIVERPOOL
(Continued)

The Greatest Sale in 78 Years' Trading History at
GEORGE HENRY LEE AND COMPANY LIMITED
BASNETT STREET

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OWEN OWEN
SUMMER SALE NOW ON
*Everything Reduced in Price except Proprietary goods*
OWEN OWEN LTD., LIVERPOOL

---

REED AND SON
*Invite Connoisseurs and Collectors* to inspect their stock of OLD ENGLISH SILVER, Bric-a-brac, quaint things, jewelry, etc.
6 and 8 MOUNT PLEASANT
(Close by Midland Adelphi Hotel)
LIVERPOOL

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J. COLLINSON & CO.
34-36 BOLD ST. Phone Royal 2618
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear
Agents for CANTILEVER Shoes

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LYCEUM PRESS
17 HANOVER STREET
LIVERPOOL
PRINTING CONTRACTORS
PHONE 2252 ROYAL THE SEAL OF EFFICIENCY

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August 11th
Mrs. Davies and Mrs. Sheppley will gladly show you their special Ladies' Wear on August 11th at Don House Showrooms.
10 PARADISE STREET
"Sale Regardless of Cost"

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WILLIAM H. BELL
Tel. Royal 4432 Furnishing Expert
Cooper's Buildings, 12 Church Street
Fadeless Fabrics for Furnishing, Easy Chairs, Carpets & Rugs Settees, Cosy Beddina Hackaback & Linen Towels. Bed Linens. British 50" Fadeless Velour 6/9 per yard.

---

Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
Shirts and Collars a Speciality
Ladies' Tweed Coats Cleaned 2/9
SMITHDOWN ROAD Tel.: Wavertree 563

### LY

## LANCASHIRE

### MANCHESTER (Continued)

**Broughton Model Laundry**
Limited
BROUGHTON MANCHESTER

Best Family Work 2/3
per dozen articles
HAND FINISHED WORK
small articles in proportion
*Please Ask for Our Lists.*
Superior Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, Pleating. Lowest Charges.
Tel 1032 Broughton Estb. 1805

**EVERSOFT UPHOLSTERY**
Pure Materials. Made Entirely by Us in New Workshops.
HONEST UNDER THE COVER
Double Spring, All Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
200 Sets of Upholstery from £10 to £137.10.0
Two Acres of Showrooms.
J. and J. SHAW Ltd.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester
Also at Compton Furnishing Co., Ltd. Bassnett Street, Liverpool

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
*Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen*
Regd. Mark.

If Your Ivory or Silver
**HAIR BRUSHES**
are looking the worse for wear have them RE-BRISTLED
**REDFERNS'**
75 MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER
Brush Specialists for 100 Years

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Rochdale's Leading Florist
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4 & 6 CHEETHAM ST.
ROCHDALE
Flowers from the Nurseries daily
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**E. HINDE**
Tel. 3307
Ladies' Hairdresser
108 YORKSHIRE ST., ROCHDALE
*High Class Toilet Requisites, etc.*

**S. & S. SENIOR**
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
Outfitters and Raincoat Specialists
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Rochdale Tel. 3931
Boys' and Girls' Department Opposite
*Agent for*
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Burberrys and Aquatite Raincoats

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FRUITERER & FLORIST
FISH & POULTRY SALESMAN
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Rochdale

**RONA**
Tel. 3664 216 Yorkshire St., Rochdale
*Gowns, etc., Ladies' Hairdressing*
Frocks for the School Girl a Speciality

**F. D. BUTTERWORTH**
For Smart Men's Wear at Popular Prices
DYEING & DRY CLEANING
98 YORKSHIRE STREET, ROCHDALE

**E. ROBINS**
Coats, Millinery and Gowns
Children's Wear
DRAKE ST., ROCHDALE

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**BROADBENTS**
*The Premier Fashion Store*
and
*Ladies' and Children's Wear Specialists*

**C. K. BROADHURST & Co.**
*The Bookshop of Quality and Note*
5, MARKET STREET, SOUTHPORT
Tel. 2064 Tel. 2964
*Orders Receive Prompt Attention*

**E. B. SHAW**
*Coal and Coke Merchant*
98 FOREST RD. Phone 2182 SOUTHPORT
Special Summer Prices for orders given in June and July with further reductions for 3 tons and wagon loads. Write or phone NOW for prices.

**MATTI & TISSOT**
*CHOCOLATERIE*
Well recommended Home Made Chocolates and Continental Confections.
16b Lord Street & 11 London St., Southport
Mail Orders Filled

**BURSTON & NIXSON, Ltd.**
*FAMILY GROCERY STORES*
Highest Quality & Latest Revised Prices
*Agents for*
Peek Frean's Biscuits, Armour's Ox Tongues, Instant Postum, Grape-Nuts, Shredded Wheat & Carr's Biscuits, Etc.
41, LONDON STREET, SOUTHPORT
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

## NORTHUMBERLAND

### NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

**Bainbridge & Co., Ltd.**
Market St. Grainger St. Bigg Market
Newcastle-on-Tyne
*Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitters*
*Fabrics and General Drapery*
*Boots and Shoes Leather Goods*
*Saddlery*
*Furniture and Furnishings*
*Carpets and Linoleums*
*Glass and China*
*Grocery and Provisions*
*Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hairdressing*
*A high-class service at moderate prices.*
Cafe, Restaurant and Tea Rooms
Telegrams "Bainbridge" Newcastle-on-Tyne
Tel 25,000 Tel Night Calls 25903

C. H. Brown Ltd Newcastle-on-Tyne Heaton & Jesmond Jarrow & Whitley Bay
Grocers, Provision Merchants, News Agents Stationers, Confectioners and Fruiterers
*Orders solicited and delivered to all parts.*
TEL. JESMOND 824 and 552

## NORTHUMBERLAND

### NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Continued)

**The Two Ball Lonnon Auto Depot**
(R. & J. TETHER)
WEST ROAD, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
Repairs, Overhauls, Washing, Tecalemit High Pressure Greasing
Conscientious Service
PETROL and OIL
Breakdown waggon always available.
Phone 33262

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

### NOTTINGHAM

**HARRISON'S**
*Everything for Everyone's Wear*
3-13 Hockley, Nottingham
'Phone 45480

Travel by
**Robin Hood Transport**
Blackpool, Lytham St. Annes, Preston (with connections to Southport & the Lake District) Bolton, and Manchester.
Robin Hood Coaches leave Nottingham daily at 8:15 a. m. and 3 p. m.
Book at 34, PARLIAMENT STREET

## YORKSHIRE

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**SYDNEY PEARSON**
*COSTUMIER and FURRIER*
Millinery, Hosiery and Lingerie Specialists
28-30-32 DARLEY STREET, BRADFORD
Telephone 4515
LEEDS CUSTOMERS
Please telephone 61967 Roundhay

**Arcadian Hairdressing Saloon**
(MRS. P. CHAPMAN)
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser, Permanent Waving (Gallia Boncelle) System. Full Head 15/-
180 HORTON GRANGE ROAD
LIDGED GREEN BRADFORD Tele. 6193

JAMS *and* LEMON CHEESE
Guaranteed Pure
J. SAVILLE & SONS
CITY ROAD, BRADFORD Tel. 1700

**GERTRUDE WOOD**
*Milliner and Gown Specialist*
Smart and Exclusive Models
31 BRADFORD ROAD, SHIPLEY
Tele. 1396 Shipley

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Comfortable Club, transient and permanent guests; cafeteria open daily to members and non-members.
Lunches 12-2, Teas 3:30-6:30
61 NORTH PARADE, BRADFORD

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*Window Glass Merchant*
*Leaded Light Maker*
Mirrors Resilvered. Wind Screens. All Orders Promptly Attended to.
31 Hammerton Street, Bradford Tel. 7350

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FURNITURE—CARPETS
DECORATIONS—DRAPERIES
**SIMPSONS of SILVER STREET**
HALIFAX
TEL. 4165

GRIMES for
Travelling Equipment
For TRAIN, CAR or STEAMER
10 SILVER ST., HALIFAX Tel. 2996

*Ladies' Exclusive Shoes*
J. Collinson & Co. Ltd.
6a Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447

### HARROGATE

**McDonalds**
Limited
10,12,14 James St., HARROGATE.
Sport and Holiday Clothes
*at*
McDonalds
*"A Large Collection at Moderate Prices"*
McDONALDS *Ltd.*
10-12-14 James Street
HARROGATE
also at Glasgow
*Resident Director*, R. J. LEE

**GOODRICKS Ltd.**
*High Class Butchers*
1 Cambridge Street
Tel. 3036 Noted for quality
Humane Methods and service

SPENCER BROTHERS
Cambridge Street
Tel. 4646
High Class Fruiterers
Fresh Vegetables Daily
*Prompt delivery to all parts of town.*

**W. H. SLATER & SON LTD.**
HOUSE FURNISHERS,
UPHOLSTERERS, CABINET MAKERS.
("SUNDOUR" UNFADABLE FABRICS)
20, 21, 22, WEST PARK, HARROGATE.
TEL. No 2294. DAY & NIGHT

Coal COAL COAL
**W. M. MILTHORP**
Phone 3461
8 Victoria Avenue, Harrogate

## YORKSHIRE

### HARROGATE (Continued)

**STANDINGS Ltd.**
*General Provision Merchants*
Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
*Cafe Branch Stores* Harrogate Station Square 20 West Park Tel. No. 4390

**Geo. Newby & Co. Ltd.**
FISH, GAME and POULTRY SALESMEN
JAMES STREET
Tel. No. 3027 (3 lines)
FINEST QUALITIES
REASONABLE PRICES
ONE SERVICE ONLY—THE BEST

*Ladies' Exclusive Shoes*
WARD & CO., Ltd.
48 Parliament Street, Harrogate
Phone 2747

### HUDDERSFIELD

TEL. 1774
**FLOWERS**
Cut Flowers a Speciality
Floral Designs Made at Shortest Notice.
W. BRENNAN
ARTISTIC FLORISTS. MARKET WALK.

GOWNS, KNIT-WEAR, HATS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, ETC.
at
*BARGAIN PRICES*
James Armitage & Sons
17-21 BUXTON ROAD
Est. 70 Years Tel. 295

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FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS Ltd.
FHW *FOOTWEAR FOR ALL*
83a PROSPECT STREET
39 WHITEFRIARGATE
160 HESSLE ROAD

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**Schofields**
THE HEADROW, LEEDS
*The Store With a Spirit of Friendly Service*
Ladies' and Children's Complete Outfitters

**R. BARKER & Co. Ltd.**
*PIANOS*
Gramophones & Records
RADIO
Dependable Service
6, 7 & 8 ALBION PLACE, LEEDS
Phone 22086

**WALTER BARKER**
*Family Grocer*
*The Store for Discriminating Buyers*
Hyde Park Corner 255 Roundhay Road
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19 Roundhay Road
Harrogate Road, Chapeltown,
and at Capitol Bldgs., Meanwood, Leeds

Tel 23741
36 & 38 New Briggate
Leeds
*J. Leslie Ltd*
*Smart Clothes*
GOWNS
MILLINERY
COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

**MOORE'S**
The House for Furnishings
Loose Covers and Curtains made to order
Belfast Linen Warehouse, Ltd.
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Telephone 22010 Leeds

CRAIG
36 BOAR ROW LEEDS

J. Ed. M. Greener
TICKET, SHOWCARD and POSTER WRITER
40 COOKRIDGE ST. (facing the Coliseum)
Telephone 24280

MRS. FIELDS
*Fancy Draper & Hosier*
11, OTLEY ROAD, Headingley, Leeds

A. E. ASTBURY
*Painter and Decorator*
2 Norwood Terrace, Victoria Road Leeds

Isaac Stephenson Ltd.
121 Kirkgate, Leeds, & 99 Godwin St. BRADFORD
*ENGLISH MEAT PURVEYORS*
(Humane Methods)
Telephones Leeds 20077; Bradford 2499

ABBOTT'S CAFE ROYAL
CROSSGATES Tel. 80 Crossgates
Home Made Cakes a Speciality
Madeira and Cream Cakes

LEONORA FAULKNER
WEST BAR CHAMBERS Tel. 23801
Permanent Wave
18/6 Full Head
*Open all day Wednesday*

### SCARBOROUGH

The Shop for Visitors
Library, Leather Goods, Views, Postcards, Books, China.
ALBERT HOLLOWAY
82 NEWBOROUGH ST., 13 RAMSHILL RD.
SPA BOOKSTALL

For over 100 years we have been dealers in fine shoes
We give special attention to FITTING
W. COATES
21 NEWBOROUGH (next door to Boots Cash Chemists), Tel. 942.

## YORKSHIRE

### SCARBOROUGH (Continued)

*All kinds of Bread and Confectionery*
WALLIS BAKERY Ltd.
6 NEWBOROUGH 5 Tel. 944
*We sell Gunstones Chocolate Biscuits.*

ECCLES BIRMINGHAM CARAVANS TRAILERS
Sale or Hire
ROYAL GARAGE
34 BAR STREET

F. GREATHEAD
*ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER*
9 Huntriss Row Phone 775
Electrical & Wireless Accessories

FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS Ltd.
FHW *FOOTWEAR FOR ALL*
116 WESTBOROUGH
61 NEWBOROUGH

### SHEFFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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82 MONTGOMERY RD., NETHER EDGE

FURS FURS FURS
expert on all kinds of Furs. Call and see our goods. We clean, and remodel all kinds of Furs at moderate charges.
**S. A. Turvey**
Tel. 32541 22 ECCLESALL ROAD

The best way to get the best Coal is to order
**OXCROFT**
E. A. STEVENSON
*Colliery Agt., Coal and Coke Contractor*
141, NORFOLK ST., SHEFFIELD
'Phones:
Sheffield 23184, 23185 and 24894

**PRICE & CO.**
BROOMHILL
*for High Class*
Ladies' Merchandise
moderately priced

H. H. GREEN
*AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER*
173 Psalter Lane Phone: 60988
Repair Specialist. Any car repaired and serviced. Personal attention. 13 years' experience. Radio supplies and repairs.

*Quality* *Satisfaction*
E. HAYWOOD
*Family Grocer*
Service anywhere in the city.
492 FULWOOD RD. Tel. 61252
Rinso

High Class Dressmaker
*Alice Jackson*
528, FULWOOD ROAD Tel. 62239

York Ham and Wiltshire Bacon
*a Speciality*
JOHN C. BOULBY
*Family Grocer*
158 TO 162 ALBERT ROAD

Melling Bros LTD.
*for Tasteful House Decorations*
BUILDERS, PLUMBERS, CONTRACTORS
Balfour Road
Telephone 41535 Estimates free

TELEPHONE 20790
Alfred Grindrod & Co.
HEATING, VENTILATING and DOMESTIC ENGINEERS
122-126 CHARLES STREET

COCKAYNES Ltd.
ANGEL STREET
*See our advertisement on another page.*

BUSINESS PULLING
PRINTING and WINDOW TICKETS
We can do the sort you need.
Tel. Cent. 22690
J. A. SANDERSON & SONS LTD.
9 and 11 Watson Walk, Sheffield

### WAKEFIELD

CHAS. R. COE
14 Cross Square, Wakefield Tel. 2982
The best house in Wakefield for Pianos, Gramophones, Radio Gramophones, Music, Records.
*Tuning and Repairs*
Gramophone Records of Hymns sung at Christian Science Services.

C.A. BROTHERTON
11, BULL RING, WAKEFIELD
For Good Millinery, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Underwear, Blouuses, Neckwear, Ribbons, Children's Socks and Gloves, etc.

## SCOTLAND

### EDINBURGH

ENVELOPES
230
VARIETIES
BUSINESS & PRIVATE NOTE PAPERS MEMORANDUMS INVOICES ETC
LEDGERS CASH BOOKS DAY BOOKS LOOSE LEAF NOTE BOOKS ETC
MACFARLANE & DICKSON
STATIONERS & PRINTERS 25-27 Castle Street EDINBURGH

*Lea & Perrins Mayonnaise* with Salad is delicious
*Geo. Gibson & Co.*
*Bacon, Cheese and Buttermen*
44 Queensferry Street Tel. 21456 and 7

JOHNSTON'S PROVISION STORES
38 EASTER ROAD—Telephone 36350
*Our New Branch*
30 HOME STREET—Telephone 26346
is well fitted to supply your need in High Class Provisions.
Carrs' Table Water and Club Cheese Biscuits in sixpenny packets.

Strawberries—Cherries
Gooseberries—Raspberries
*FRESH ARRIVALS DAILY*
WM. BROWN & CO.
41 QUEENSFERRY STREET Tel. 23524

## SCOTLAND

### EDINBURGH (Continued)

Authentic Scottish Jewellery
In our saloon we are displaying a fascinating collection of Authentic Scottish Jewellery comprising ornaments and also articles of Scottish Pebble and Highland Horn, all of which are moderately priced.
We shall welcome with pleasure a visit of inspection, and we shall deem it a pleasure to be of service.
*MAIL ORDERS FILLED*
WILSON & SHARP Ltd.
139 Princes Street, Edinburgh
Phone 21850 Telegrams 'Rubies,' Edinburgh

BASKET CHAIRS
in
*New Colour Effects*
SPLENDID COLLECTION FOR GARDEN OR INDOORS
James Gray & Son
89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.
Telephone 24186

Famed for their reliable watches
SCOTTISH JEWELLERY
in great variety
R. L. CHRISTIE
*Watchmaker and Jeweller*
17-20 BANK ST., EDINBURGH
*Established over a century*

"THE IRISH LINEN HOUSE"
*The House of Distinction for*
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
FANCY LINEN *and* HANDKERCHIEFS
In each section we stock only qualities we can recommend. To quote prices is misleading as they give no idea of value. See the goods and judge the value by the prices we charge.
5% Discount off Sums of 10/- up
*Lambert & Scatter*
34a FREDERICK STREET

Established 1882
ANTIQUE FURNITURE
Also Fine Reproductions of English period furniture at reasonable prices.
GLASS AND CHINA
FERRALD
38 Queen St. (Cor. Frederick St.) Tel. 22668

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| Dunfermline Splint Coal | 40/- |
| Best Household Coal | 39/- |
| Warriston Blackband Coal | 34/- |
| Blackband Washed Nuts | 34/- |
| Treble Washed Nuts | 30/- |

*Special prices for three tons and upwards*
ANDREW STEWART
Heriothill Depot, Warriston Rd. Tel. 23890

J. MACMILLAN
*(Late of Wm. Ballantyne & Co.)*
Dealer in Old Gold, Silver, Antique and Modern Jewellery, Cut Crystal.
Repairs Jewellery, Watches and Clocks
27 ROSE STREET Tel. 26435
*(Corner of Hanover Street, 1 stair up)*

J. C. SMITH Ltd.
*Men's and Boys' Tailors and Outfitters*
Burberry and "Braemar" Agents
91 LOTHIAN ROAD
and at Bell Street, St. Andrews

### GLASGOW

*For* QUALITY-WEAR *and* HOME FURNISHINGS
RESTAURANT TEA-ROOMS
*Home-Baked Delicacies*
*Luncheons from Noon to 2:30 p. m.*
*Trèron et Cie*
"LE MAGASIN DES TOILERIES"
254-290 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

A. Gardner & Son Ltd.,
*The up-to-date Furnishing House for all classes of Household Requirements*
FURNITURE, CARPETS
CURTAINS, LINENS
BEDSPREADS, QUILTS
1832-1932—One Hundred Years in Business
*Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers*
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW C. 1.

PAN
255 BATH STREET
Gifts for All Occasions
Modern Fabrics : Lamps, etc.
Also at Grantown-on-Spey in July and August.

WILLIAM BLAIR
*FAMILY BUTCHER*
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service.
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
Tel. Bridgeton 3616

W. T. CLARK & SONS
Painters and Decorators
332 Crown Street, C. 5
Telephones:
South 419 (House) Merrylee 1734

W. MORLAND
*Jeweller and Silversmith*
Come and inspect our
SCOTTISH SOUVENIRS
371 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

Ladies' Hairdressing
MARGARET TAYLOR
*(Phyllis Earle Diploma)*
268 BATH ST. (Opp. King's Theatre)
Tel. 4595 Douglas
*Coty's Toilet Preparations and Potter & Moore's Lavender Water stocked.*


# DAILY FEATURES

## All Nature

### Chokecherry

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

NEARLY every boy and girl from Newfoundland to Georgia, and west as far as Minnesota and Texas, has had an early introduction to the chokecherry. One of its greatest uses, according to most children, is in the form of jam, its tart flavor putting it into a class almost by itself. Nevertheless, whether on small bushes only a few feet high or or trees, chokecherry stems are usually void of fruit long before ripening time.

Unless unusually ripe and just about ready to fall off, the purple fruit which grows in clusters much like small grapes, has a very astringent taste. Where birds are plentiful, chokecherries seldom get to the state where they are palatable, for they like them as much if not more, than boys do.

Pin cherries, too, form an attraction. Perhaps many have thought of them as the same fruit; but the pin cherry has a narrower leaf with a bitter almond taste; the bark is a dark, reddish brown, and peels around the stem like a birch; the red cherries, smaller than the chokecherry, and not purple, hang in twos or threes like cultivated cherries, each on a separate stem.

Have you ever noticed the chokecherry in the fall of the year? Watch it this September or October when out for a walk. Its leaves are among the earliest to turn, and even while others are still wearing summer attire, they show a bright yellow before falling.

Flowers appear in April, sometimes not until June, and the fruit usually ripens late in August. Notice the thick lustrous skin and the broadly ridged stone.

Originally this tree grew at the forest margins in rich, rather moist soil. Today we find chokecherry trees and bushes along nearly every highway and fence row, even vacant lots in cities, if left to the whims of nature instead of being properly cared for, soon have growths of this fruit for decoration.

You may cut down a chokecherry tree as often as you like after it is once established, but unless the roots are removed it will always return.

## Brevities

**Detroit News:** What the country needs is something in the nature of a 50-cent decoy lawn mower, for lending.

**Boston Herald:** Party labels having been pretty well adjusted by now, the campaign will soon proceed to party libels.

**Norfolk Virginian-Pilot:** Our politicians no longer duel as they do in other countries, but how they can fence!

**Toledo Blade:** Among our special ambitions is to be the weak link in a chain letter.

**New Albany Tribune:** Well, the little red schoolhouse may be all out of date now, but, anyhow, it wasn't all covered with bond issues.

**San Francisco Chronicle:** But if you are so law-abiding, why do you slow down when you hear a motorcycle coming from behind?

## In Lighter Vein

**Better Than Fourth of July**

Sister: "Freddy, don't you think you'd better go to bed now?"

Little Brother: "No, I want to stick around and see your friend explode first."

Sister's Boy Friend: "Good gracious! Whatever can the child mean?"

Little Brother: "I heard Minnie tell Mamma you were about ready to pop!"

**Fresh Butter Daily**

"I've decided to make our own butter, dear. The grocery butter is so unsatisfactory," said Mrs. Youngbride.

"That so?" echoed hubby. "How're you going to make it?"

"Oh, I bought a churn and have ordered some buttermilk to be left regularly. Won't it be nice to have really fresh butter?" — *Capper's Weekly.*

**Worry**

Sam's employer had noticed that Sam appeared addicted to worrying.

"What are you worrying about?" he asked one day. "You have a good, steady job."

"Yassah. Ah knows," agreed Sam, "but de trouble is, Ah ain't got nothin' in sight if Ah evah decides to quit it."

*The Christian Science Monitor's*

## Quotation for Today

*IT IS necessary that he who commands well should have at some time obeyed.*
—CICERO

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Sino** (H. W. W.)—This combining form used to denote "connection with, or relation to, China," is derived from the Latin *Sinae*, an Oriental people mentioned by Ptolemy.

**Reich, Reichsstadt** (H. W. W.)—No, these terms are not synonymous. The first (pronounced *RiK*, with *i* as in *ice*, *K* as *ch* in German *ich*) is the German term for "empire"; the second (pronounced *RiKs'-shtaht*, with *i* as in *ice*, *K* as *ch* in German *ich*, *a* as in *arm*; secondary stress on second syllable) was applied to the three self-governing "city-states," Hamburg, Bremen and Lübeck in days of the former German Empire. (*Stadt* is the German term for "city.")

**Cuisine** (Mrs. M. J.) — *Kwe-zeen'* (*e* as in *create*, *ee* as in *feet*). The word is French (from Latin *coquina*, "kitchen") and is applied to the kitchen or cooking department, also to the style of cooking. (The inclosure is gratefully acknowledged.)

**The short a and one-dot a** (Miss L. F. P., who says: "Most readers, bless their hearts, when they find the courage to use intermediate *a* in pronouncing *ask*, commandment, *master*, etc., patiently apply it to many more *a*'s to which it should not be attached; for example, *and*, *man*, *fan*, *lamp*")—Yes, there is a tendency, especially in English or Scottish dialect speech, to substitute the one-dot *a* for the short *a*.

To acquaint oneself with the true value of the short *a* one might rehearse "*tap*," "*sack*," "*ran*," "*back*." The next step would be to apply this vowel sound in words where specified. For example, the *a* in *lamp* is the same as that in *lap*; that in *man* is the same as that in *mat*; that in *fan* is like that in *fat*.

*Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.*

*"I Record only the Sunny Hours"*

### Return

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

A LETTER received by the New York bureau of The Christian Science Monitor offers such a pleasant denial to reports of close-fisted policies of certain businesses, that it is shared in full with readers:

We will gladly give a permanent wave —and the necessary hair dressing attached to a permanent wave—to any reader whom you, or your office may recommend to us, who is without ample funds and needs this service in order to appear her best in seeking employment.

The person needing this service will not have to feel obligated in any way.

We are doing this in appreciation of the response that we are getting from our Monitor advertisement.

Little comment on the generosity of this firm is necessary; it may not be out of place, however, to note that the generous support of this shop by readers of the Monitor has contributed toward making possible this little gift to others less able to buy.

## What They Say

**What Repeal Means**

"Repeal means a legal liquor traffic which will mean more liquor consumed, more drunkards produced, more poverty endured, more corruption suffered, more men debauched, more women degraded and more children robbed in future America."—*Fred A. Victor.*

**Federal Aid**

"There is unquestioned need for the passage of legislation to take care of unemployment and such cases of destitution as the resources of the states are unable to meet. I have recommended such legislation."—*President Hoover.*

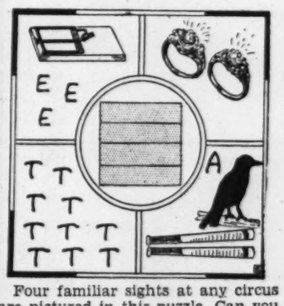
**Regard It Impersonally**

"It is always difficult to be convinced about the seriousness of something in which the people you know too well are taking an active part."—*Nina Wilcox Putnam.*

**Women and Art**

"Men are not a canvas upon which to create a picture; women are."—*Edward Molyneux.*

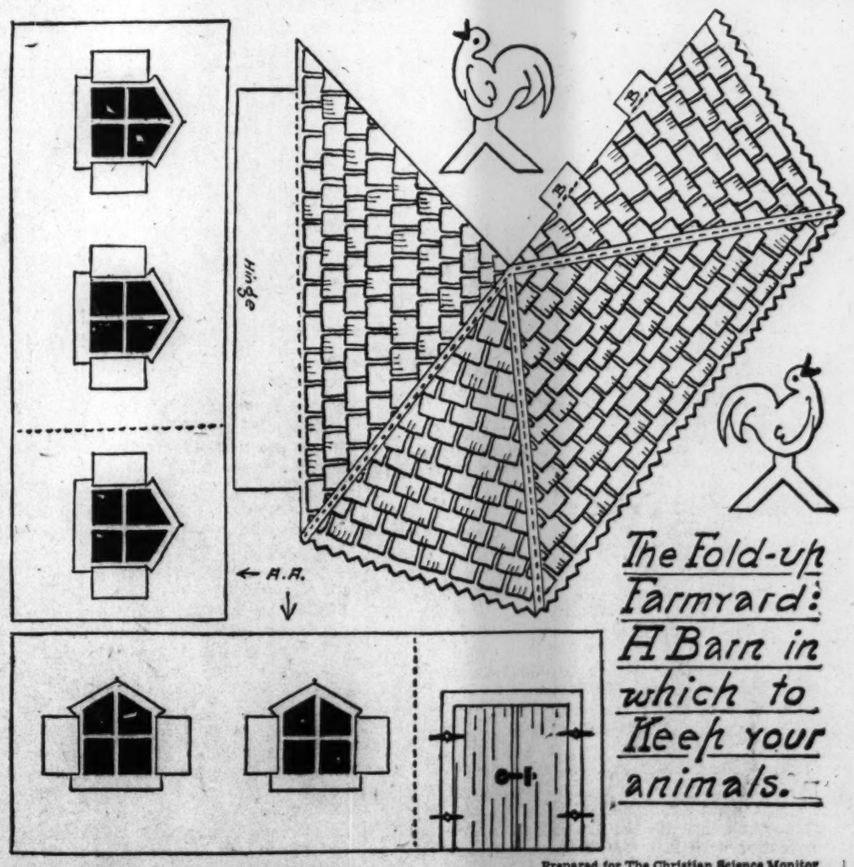
## Circus Puzzle



Four familiar sights at any circus are pictured in this puzzle. Can you name them?

## Key to Puzzle

Answer to Boys' Game Puzzle: Robert, Paul, Walter, Leonard.




Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Now, of course, you will want a shelter for the animals of your Folding Farmyard, one which will also be a box in which they may be put away. And here it is: Try to get a pasteboard box about 5 by 2½ inches in size. If you cannot do this, cut a larger one down to this size and sew or paste the sides and bottom together securely. You will not need the lid, for you are to make one like the roof in the picture.

Cover the box on the outside with the part of the picture marked A.A and line the box with paper of any color you wish. The roof must be cut out as shown in the design and folded upon the dotted lines. This will close the opening in the side and it can be pasted together by the tabs B.B. The hinge is to be pasted to the inside of the box. Color the barn and roof red, and the rooster green.

The two parts of the weather vane, when cut out and pasted back to back, should straddle at the bottom and be pasted to the high point of the roof. This will be the handle by which you can open the box and put your animals away when you are tired of playing with them.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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*All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.*


# EDITORIALS

## Perspective

REFLECTING on the struggles of American pioneers who wrought the epic of the country's material development, James Truslow Adams concluded in his recent book that they "forgot to live in the struggle to make a living." The Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick believes that Americans of our more complex modern life are in similar danger of missing real living because they have become "excessively problem conscious."

These commentators have hit upon different manifestations of the same phase of the American philosophy and temperament—the tendency at times to overintensity and overconcentration on the thing at hand. Whether the immediate objective is pushing forward the frontier and hewing homes and cities out of the wilderness, or solving the many-sided economic, social and political problems of a machine age civilization at the crossroads of its future, excessive preoccupation with present demands and difficulties breeds dangers to normal and satisfying living.

There is peril in the tendency to see everything in the guise of a "problem" and to let self-imposed efforts to solve all the world's problems become an obsession. Dr. Fosdick observes that many persons thus "lose the faith and morale to solve the very problems they worry over." The trees should not obscure the forest. As Dr. Fosdick says, "The richness of living depends on discovering the positive privileges of life under, over and within the problems."

This is counsel of sense and sanity, as timely as sound. Problems, like the poor, seem always with us. Individual morale is as important now as in time of war. Balance and moderation, poise and perspective are indispensable to an eventual return to the highroad of better days for both nations and individuals the world over. Mr. John D. Rockefeller on his recent ninety-third birthday remarked he had seen seven major depressions come and go, and that better times always came—and will come again.

While the forces of reconstruction are slowly working out the world's destiny, individual adjustment to existing difficulties and new conditions will be promoted by keeping minds alert but calm, zealous for good works but within bounds. It is well for citizens to be intelligently and reasonably concerned with the problems which confront mankind, but the individual, in the long run, contributes most to their solution by not being overanxious for the morrow.

In the midst of national and international difficulties, crime, corruption and lax standards in many phases of contemporary life, the individual may well heed Paul's admonition: "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report . . . think on these things."

## North America's Great New Treaty

AS AN international engineering project, the building of the St. Lawrence deep waterway will surely attract widespread interest. As an example of coöperation between neighboring nations, the United States and Canada have certainly taken another step forward in the negotiating of the treaty that has just been signed.

With mutual confidence as the basis, agreement has been reached for the building of an international canal system of great magnitude, but also of great significance to the people of North America. By joint engineering surveys, it has been found possible to agree on the plan to be followed in the design, construction, division of labor, use of materials, apportionment of cost, distribution of hydroelectric power as an incidental result of the development, and general jurisdiction over the whole project as it is carried through to completion.

Sovereign rights are fully safeguarded in the St. Lawrence treaty. There will be no encroachment of United States authority into Canadian territory, nor of Canadian authority into the United States. The river works on the international section of the waterway between the Province of Ontario and the State of New York will be built under the authority of an international engineering commission, composed of an equal number of Canadian and United States representatives. The lower section, entirely within Canadian territory, will be built exclusively by Canada. The upper section from the head of the lakes to the Welland Canal will be completed by the United States, in accordance with the general practice hitherto followed.

In the apportionment of construction costs, it may seem that Canada has made a very favorable bargain. Canadian expenditures may be less than half those of the United States, allowance having been made for Canada's investment of $128,000,000 in the new Welland Canal, which is an integral part of the seaway project.

Among notable details in this remarkable treaty, neighborly accord is signally expressed in the agreement of the United States to employ Canadian labor and Canadian materials, amounting to upward of $50,000,000, in river works to be built on the Canadian side, although paid for by the United States. On the other hand, Canada is making a fine contribution by undertaking to divert the northward flow of the Ogoki River, south through Lake Nipigon into Lake Superior. This addition to the watershed of the Great Lakes will help to maintain lake levels throughout the whole system, where the balance is easily affected by any diversion.

Another gain to both countries under the treaty is the settlement of differences concerning the diversion of water through the Chicago drainage canal. At present the diversion is reported to be at the rate of 6000 cubic feet a second, or sometimes as high as 7000. Over a reasonable period of years it is agreed that this diversion shall be reduced to 1500 cubic feet a second. Canada naturally has been reluctant to consider any project to divert the flow of northern waters into the Great Lakes system, so long as an uncontrolled leak in the system continued at the head of Lake Michigan. The Chicago settlement should remove this difficulty.

Altogether, the St. Lawrence improvement treaty may well be described as a great international achievement. It is a credit to the responsible statesmen of both countries. As architects of this new highway of water-borne commerce, they are entitled to commend the treaty to the people of both countries as another bond of unity between civilized neighbors. It is the latest evidence that Canada and the United States are learning to work together with increasing confidence on an enduring basis of good will and mutual aid.

## Lawless Law Enforcement

TRAGIC results of police treatment of a prisoner in Nassau County, Long Island, N. Y., have brought an investigation which directs renewed attention to the infamous "third degree" system in America's handling of criminals and supposed criminals. Not all local police departments resort to this technique, and some of the most successful are those that do not countenance it. Yet repeated instances of abuses crop up in the news. These, in the light of the Wickersham Commission's detailed study last year, suggest a paraphrase of Madame Roland's exclamation to read, "O, justice, what crimes are committed in thy name!"

The salient fact about these police "questionings" of prisoners—questionings with the aid of rubber hose, bare fists, solitary confinement and other more ingenious instruments of torture—is that the victim is not at that stage of the procedure known to be either guilty or innocent of the crime in question, except as he is under police suspicion which may be well or poorly grounded. He is being punished, by methods no court would impose or permit, for an offense of which he has not been convicted. He is being punished in the hope of obtaining a confession that may end in conviction. In the Nassau County case it ended fatally—a capital penalty imposed without trial for a non-capital crime.

The system no doubt results in the conviction of many who should be convicted. Very probably it results also in the cruelest injustice, without practical means of redress, to many mistakenly suspected. However this may be, one of the chief fruits of the system is a widespread and deep-seated distrust of any confessions the police may obtain. The New York Court of Appeals in a homicide case last August ruled out a confession apparently obtained by beating the defendant, and other courts are increasingly being put on their guard.

It is rather an anomaly that a defendant once in court is under protection of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution which provides that he "shall not be compelled to be a witness against himself," and yet may find himself put under almost medieval tortures to swear away his innocence before he gets into court. But here it may be remarked that a host of antiquated technicalities in American criminal court procedure must bear part of the blame with the police for the existence of the "third degree." For these technicalities, copiously used by attorneys for the defense to clog the mills of justice, have made enforcement officials sometimes feel that the only way to obtain a conviction against the guilty is by means of a confession.

Thus the movement against the third degree is a campaign on two fronts. It involves in its less obvious phase an effort to simplify the meting out of justice in criminal cases so that evidence which the court and jury ought to have will not be excluded on captious points of precedent. It involves even more plainly an imperative need for an aroused public sentiment that will demand fairer treatment of prisoners on their way to trial and will support only police officials who refuse to condone the third degree.

## Vermont's Example

WORTHY of national attention is the achievement of Vermont in closing its fiscal books with a reduction in expenditures of $1,068,193 over those of the preceding year. Vermont has made a habit of managing the affairs of its small rocky terrain with wise frugality which many times has made it independent and self-sustaining when other states were in the throes of reverses.

The present achievement is another indication of that independence and frugality. At a time when towns, states and even the nation are freely hatching deficits in the incubator of governmental extravagances, Vermont has raised a calm, almost isolated voice to announce the success of its financial policy. It was necessary to take in sail, but Vermont did not have as much out before the "big wind" of 1929 as had most governmental jurisdictions.

Among the frills largely lacking in Vermont was that of political maneuvering in the face of disaster. The legislators who went to Montpelier last year acted promptly in behalf of economy. Appropriations were shaved, retrenchments were made wherever it was feasible. This legislation did not meet a rebellious and recalcitrant array of bureaus and hobby-ridden groups that resented the reduction in their particular field. Instead, the administration did not even spend all the money that was appropriated.

Under the régime of Gov. Stanley C. Wilson, Vermont turned in a record for economical government unexcelled in thirty years. Retrenchments were not necessarily the order of the day. The "red" was attacked both by income and curtailment. Last year the State maintained its level of summer visitors, heralded as a unique achievement. Old farms have been renovated and sold in growing numbers to those who have abandoned vacations in Europe.

Other governmental jurisdictions can do what Vermont has done. But it may require invigoration of the stamina of statesmanship to a degree where pressure and influence of special groups will speak less loudly than the welfare of the public as a whole.

## France and the Free Zones

FRIENDS of the World Court are now waiting with considerable interest to see what France is going to do in regard to the judgment that was given against her at The Hague on June 7 in the so-called Free Zone case which in one form or another has been under adjudication since 1919.

According to the World Court's decision given in favor of Switzerland by a majority of six votes to five, France "must" withdraw its customs line behind the Free Zones by Jan. 1, 1934, although the political frontier between France and Switzerland definitely puts these areas in French territory. France is entitled to collect in the zones fiscal duties not possessing the character of customs duties. But France is required to undo what she did in 1923 when, in the face of strong protests from Switzerland, she suddenly abrogated the régime of the Free Zones which had been in existence since the Napoleonic wars.

Here then is a case in which a major power has been required by a court of law to give way to a smaller power. The line of action enjoined by the Court can be only thoroughly distasteful to France. The French hold very strongly that the Free Zone system, which gives certain privileged districts the right of complete free trade with a foreign country, is out of date. In the Treaty of Versailles they obtained a declaration of assent to this point of view from all the signatories—though not from Switzerland. Failing after prolonged negotiations to obtain Swiss consent to the necessary changes in the earlier treaties under which the Free Zones were set up, the French took the law into their own hands and abolished the zones in 1923.

It was five years before the French would agree to the issues being brought before the World Court. It has been another four years before the Court has given a final decision. But now judgment has been passed, it has become a matter of extreme importance for the future development of the rule of law in the settlement of international disputes to know whether the French are going to accept the decision.

The French case as argued before the Court did not accept the view that the Court had jurisdiction to call upon the French to withdraw their customs line. The French declared that the duty of the Court was to "effect on behalf and instead of France and Switzerland" some fresh arrangement to take the place of the Free Zone system. Instead of doing so, the Court has instructed France to revert to the precise system to which France objects.

But in spite of this, it is greatly to be hoped that France will bow to the Court's ruling. To do so would enhance both the prestige of the Court and France's reputation as a leading upholder of law as a vital factor in the settlement of international disputes.

## What's in a Name?

THE modern urge to merge has sped its irresistible way to Bootle and Millom, two small boroughs in the north country of England. The march of events and the sharp spur of efficiency, overriding parochial isolation, have swept the two Cumberland communities to the threshold of union.

The hitch in the proceedings arises over the christening of the new town. Juliet's easy dismissal of the importance of a name finds no echoing response in Bootle or in Millom. These sturdy boroughs that were full grown when Sir Harry "Hotspur" drove invading Scots back across the Tweed are not a little jealous of their respective names. By which, be it understood, is meant patronymics. Reputations are another thing. If the kilted men of Caledonia in their raids on English cattle were occasionally careless in their interpretation of *meum et tuum*, the stalwart archers of Cumberland were sometimes found defending the homeward path of convoys of English raiders on Scottish herds.

Returning, however, to our muttons, it is easy to sympathize with Bootle and Millom. After all, when one has borne a name for more than half a thousand years, it is not so easy to wear a new one lightly. Especially if the name proposed already belongs to the other borough. Imagine, if such flight of fancy indeed be possible, the coy reluctance with which citizens of St. Paul would consent to paying taxes to one great united city—if that were called Minneapolis. Or vice versa.

Between the merits of such names as Bootle and Millom no mere outsider can have any right to judge. If the former was granted a charter for a market 600 years ago, the latter can point with justifiable complacency to archives that were musty with the dust of four centuries before Columbus fared forth to seek the Orient and found America in the way.

## Editorial Notes

Resumption of navigation on the Missouri River between St. Louis and Kansas City was greeted so enthusiastically by all the towns along the course as to make it seem probable that the favorite melody of that section is not "River, Stay 'Way From My Door."

The average motorist: One who looks forward to making the final payment on his car and then trades it in for a new one and starts all over again.

The planet Jupiter is 1400 times as large as the earth. Just the thing for some endurance fliers

# Diary of an Onlooker in France

*By* SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS

A FRENCH newspaper expressed itself the other day in terms which I repeat from memory: "M. André Tardieu," it said, "would have been obliged to pursue precisely the same policy at Lausanne and at Geneva as was pursued by M. Edouard Herriot; just as M. Edouard Herriot would have been obliged, as was M. André Tardieu, to accept the Young plan at The Hague and to evacuate the Rhineland." Although this statement—which for anybody who pretends to the smallest understanding of French politics is obviously true—applies only to particular cases, it has a profound and general significance.

The trouble with all interpreters of French policy who have not managed to get rid of their Anglo-Saxon training and experience, is that they persist in judging France as though it were neatly parceled out in Republicans and Democrats, Conservatives and Liberals, who are definitely opposed to each other. The Anglo-American observer, whether in Berlin, Geneva, or Paris, may know that continental politics are not run on party lines, but he cannot, as a rule, really digest the fact, and he creates for his own use party labels which do not exist in the same sense as in his own country.

It is altogether wrong to place on opposite sides French politicians who happen to be fighting each other for office. Their antagonism is generally purely personal; they are not separated by party doctrine, but merely by group opportunism. If I repeat myself—and it is the essence of good journalism to repeat oneself—it is because I consider that an appreciation of this simple truth is of primary importance in an understanding of French politics. Most of the mistakes that are made with regard to the French attitude on a number of current and recurrent problems are due to a neglect of this fundamental distinction between the Anglo-American party system and the French group system.

* * *

I confess I forget precisely how many groups there are in the present Chamber. My recollection is that there are seventeen or eighteen. It would be easy for me to look up the exact number; but what purpose would be served? By the time this diary appears the number may be reduced to sixteen or, as is more likely, be increased to nineteen. Now you cannot compare the multitudinous cross-currents and the infinite possibilities of kaleidoscopic combinations in a Chamber of, say, seventeen groups, with the simpler conditions of the House of Commons or the United States Senate where, normally, one party is in power and the other party is in opposition.

The colors of these groups are scarcely distinguishable, for the most part, from each other. There are, of course, clear differences between the men at one end of the scale and the men at the other end of the scale; but there are hardly even nuances between neighboring groups. To give only one example, M. Tardieu and M. Flandin not only worked together as ministers and as personal allies in the last Parliament, but they belonged to the same group; now there has been a reshuffle and they belong to different groups. Nobody believes that in the regrouping they have changed their opinions; they have only placed themselves in different tactical positions.

For the sake of convenience the designations of Left, Center and Right have been adopted. But they do not, generally speaking, mean much. Geographically, the Radicals extend far beyond the Center; and some of the most moderate deputies are, according to the current diagrams, well to the Right. A certain extraparliamentary organization which a few years ago was, as I remember, treated as reactionary, helped by money and by propaganda last May to elect Radicals.

Georges Clemenceau, one of the great figures of the Third Republic, was always the fiercest of Radicals. He was a lineal descendant of the old Jacobins. Yet it will be recalled that the events of the war and of the years that followed the war placed him in utter contradiction with some of the Radical chiefs. It was not Clemenceau who had changed. I had myself come to look upon a politician like Louis Barthou as a man of the Right; yet not long ago he was put forward as the prospective leader of a Left government. Raymond Poincaré has always described himself as a man of the Left, and in practice has been treated as alternately progressive and reactionary. Tardieu for some years fulminated against Poincaré and afterward became his right-hand man and his successor. Edouard Herriot served under Poincaré and then, at the bidding of the Radical Congress, opposed Poincaré and his old colleague Tardieu.

* * *

As for Aristide Briand, all his most noteworthy work, which is now the subject of controversy, was performed in ministries which it is the fashion to regard as conservative. Those Conservative ministries, so-called, supported him and must bear the responsibility for his policy whether it was bad or good. Yet to complete the confusion, the Radicals who voted against him and these ministries take the credit for what they consider good in Briand's work; and the ministers with whom Briand really worked have been condemned both in France and abroad as though they had thwarted him. Perhaps more curious still is the silence of Tardieu on the most decisive piece of post-war policy which he accomplished—namely,—the evacuation of Rhineland, which made possible a more aggressive German policy.

It will surely be seen that all the facile journalistic clichés which range Poincaré against Briand, Herriot against Tardieu, and so forth, leave out of account extremely important political—one might almost say historical—factors. The weaving of the pattern is much more complicated than these stereotyped oppositions would lead the ordinary newspaper reader to suppose. "Don't fire on me," exclaimed Tardieu wittily to the Radicals; "don't you see that I am carrying your infants in my arms?" And Herriot was proud to claim the paternity of these infants, including the project of the internationalization of armaments, which indeed was first propounded by the Radical Léon Bourgeois.

It was Tardieu who nominated the Socialist Paul-Boncour as Permanent Delegate to the League of Nations, and it was Herriot who confirmed him in that post and also appointed him Minister of War. Socialists in France, like Millerand and Paul-Boncour, have not infrequently risen to high office and have proved to be extremely patriotic.

It must not, however, be supposed that French politics are a mere comedy and that there is more sham fighting than in other countries. What should be deduced is that the group system may make strange bedfellows, and that on occasions Socialists, Radicals, Moderates, and Conservatives may all find themselves pursuing the same policy and serving in the same cabinets.

A short time ago we were told gleefully by the newspapers that the Left group had won an outright victory at the polls. Then we were told that they were hampered by the minority which, if it were really a minority, they could ignore. Next we discovered that the opponents of the Government were on the Left. We shall, of course, find that the present Chamber is very much like previous Chambers, and that there are any number of possible combinations, and a certain superficial instability which may result in the rapid change of governments, the making and unmaking of parliamentary alliances, but with substantially the same parliamentary personnel appearing and disappearing and appearing again like the colors in a kaleidoscope.

* * *

I am sure I shall be forgiven for this little lesson in French politics. After all, it is the business of the journalist to be pedagogic. I have always felt that more misapprehensions have been produced by the foolish habit of simplifying French politics in terms of persons and parties than is compatible with international understanding. Persons do matter; because the human element, the temperamental behavior, must count. But the practice of pitting black against white, instead of trying to distinguish the various shades of gray, is in my opinion strongly to be deprecated. The true simplification does not consist in painting one man black and the other man white, but in ascertaining the general trend of French policy, which politician A, or politician B, or politician C, or a combination of C A, or B A, or C B A, will, in accordance with the group fluctuations, be obliged to pursue.

# Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

*Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread*

## To the Weather Man

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Illusive as our weather is, I always want to see
What kind of day the Weather Man thinks next day's going to be.
So I take my priceless paper with its news of all the world,
And I turn its pages over until every sheet's unfurled.
But the man who deals with weather, in the true New England way,
Seems to think it should go hiding in a different spot each day.
And I've borne it very nicely, but tonight I'm moved to shout,
"That Weather Man has gone too far, and *left the weather out!*"
For be it hot or be it cold, or be it wet or dry,
They who can choose tomorrow's clothes are cannier than I.
It's true you are not always right, (perhaps you like to tease)
But be a nice, good Weather Man and tell us *somet'ing*, please!

(For evidence of guilt see The Christian Science Monitor, Atlantic ** edition, Wednesday, June 29, 1932).

Your faithful and gullible reader,
E. C. ADAMS.

## Lines of Demarcation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor, some time ago, editorially suggested that the Kellogg pact is a line of demarcation for the affairs of nations; that it enunciates a new order of diplomacy not based on the past; and that Japan cannot explain away her recent actions in the Far East by banking upon parallels in the past policies of other nations.

Prudence directs one to recall that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, anent the pact, reported: "Each nation is free at all times, and regardless of the treaty provisions, to defend itself, and is the sole judge of what constitutes the right of self-defense and the necessity and the extent of the same. The United States regards the Monroe Doctrine as a part of its national security and defense. Under the right of self-defense allowed by the treaty must necessarily be included the right to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, which is a part of our system of national defense." No armies or no navies dare bring their guns into action without pleading self-defense.

Meanwhile, Sir Austen Chamberlain addressed his note to the American Government: "There are certain regions of the world the integrity of which constitutes a special and vital interest for our peace and safety. The British Government has been at pains to make it clear in the past that interferences with those regions cannot be suffered. Their protection against attack is to the British Empire a measure of self-defense. It must be clearly understood that the British Government accepts the new treaty under the distinct understanding that it does not prejudice their freedom of action in this respect."

Reverting to the matter of the line of demarcation, it appears that a goodly number of international instruments were sanctimoniously harped upon as constituting such lines and fell short of their stanch endurance.

The Westphalia treaty set France far and away west of the Rhine. The treaty was then hailed as a line of demarcation in the new world order. That was not to be.

In the Congress of Vienna, their graces and excellencies divided the map of Europe according as the interests of half a dozen dynasties dictated. They promised each other that they would remain united "by the bonds of a true and indissoluble fraternity, and considering each other as fellow countrymen, they would on all occasions and in all places lend each other aid and assistance." The Holy Alliance was considered a line of demarcation. That was not to be. Without the Holy Alliance, the Monroe Doctrine would have been proclaimed in a different form.

The Treaty of Berlin of 1878 also claimed the distinction of being a line of demarcation in the course of human events. That was not to be. An armed peace, armed to the teeth, was maintained for thirty-six years until the smoldering embers flamed into a world conflagration.

Gone is Metternich; so is Disraeli. It appeals to rational imagination that the famous line of demarcation must be shifted as decades roll by. YUJI YAMAZAKI.

New York, N. Y.

## Prohibition and the Child

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why is it that in these momentous days of controversy over prohibition there seems a strange silence in most writings and speeches on this subject, concerning the welfare of the children of the nation? When this issue was before the country over a decade ago there was a poster which appeared conspicuously in every part of the land, depicting two little children supporting a standard upon which floated the American flag, and underneath was a telling little phrase to remind us of their helplessness and needs.

Statistics prove that the children have enormously benefited in every way since prohibition became the law, and that a vastly greater number have been able to attend high school and college than formerly, more than may be accounted for by the increase in population.

The women only need to be reminded of the insistent demand the children have upon us for moral and physical betterment, their urgent need for good schooling, which prepares them for future self-support, and their voices will be as one for continued prohibition.

New York City. ADELA LEPAGE.